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CALIFORNIA Journal

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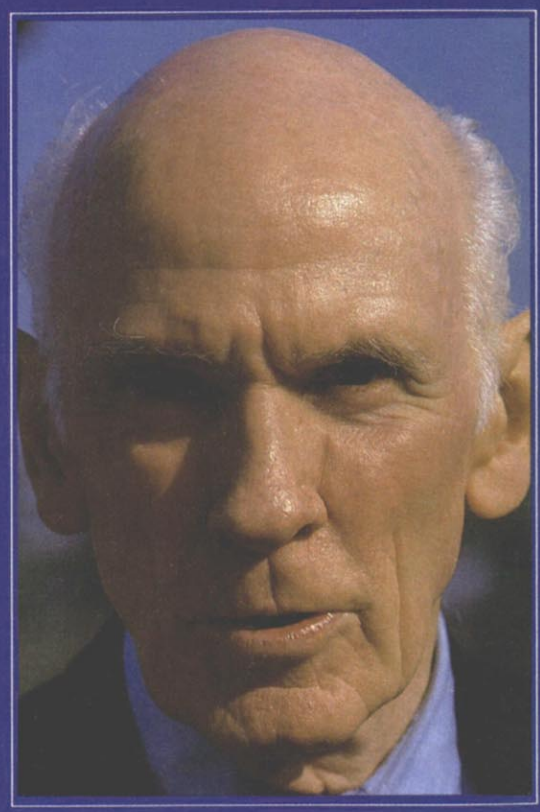

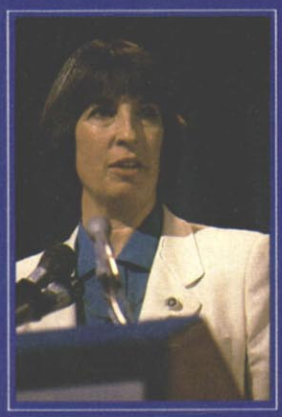

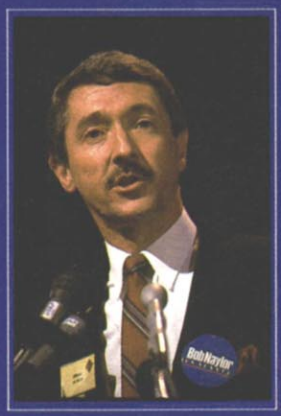

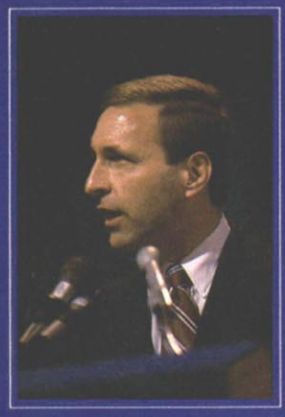

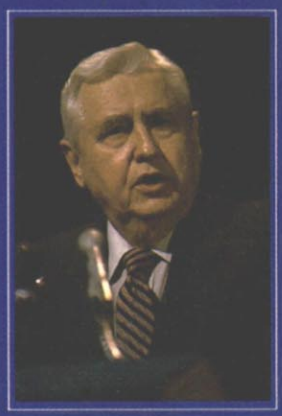

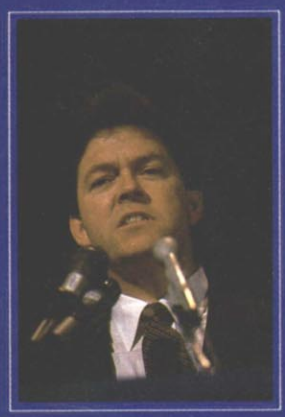

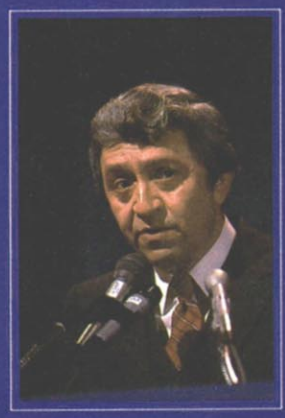

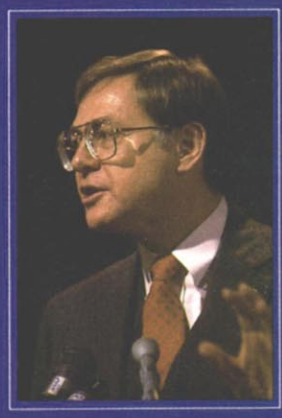

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photo by Karen Coe

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AB 1231 will require the same salary setting process for supervisors that is used by 95% of private industry. Vote for AB 1231 and make sure the state's compensation program is fair and equitable. Because an unfair salary setting system can mean the loss of California state government's best talent.

M. Kay Mowery, a Senior Librarian, is Library Services Coordinator for the California State Library. She began state service in 1976 as a Librarian in Governmental Publications at the State Library. Kay is a widow, and she lives with one of her five sisters in Citrus Heights.

California State Supervisors is sponsoring legislation which will improve the salary and benefits of career state supervisors and managers.
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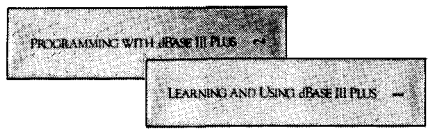
ASHTON-TATE™	 **dBASE III PLUS:** The most powerful DBMS program/procedural language available for application development on your PC. With a new user interface, pull down menus, multi-user capabilities and an on-line tutorial built-in, dBASE III PLUS is the most versatile application program to date.	$695	$417
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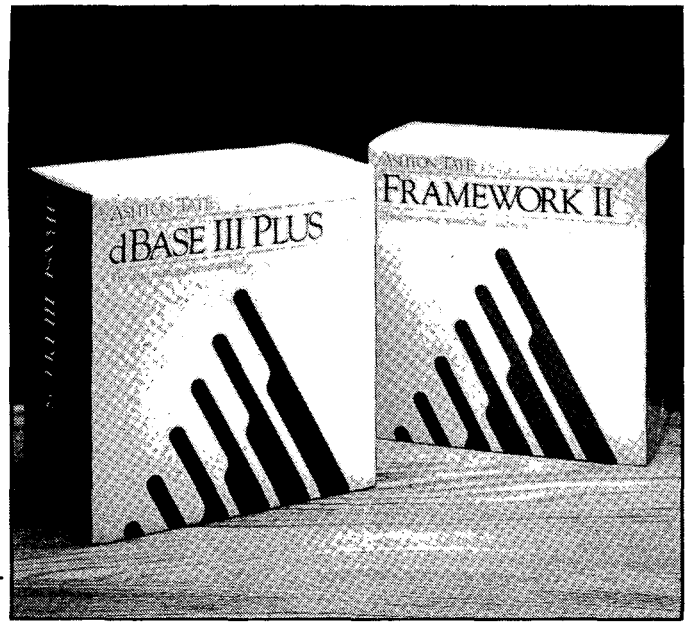

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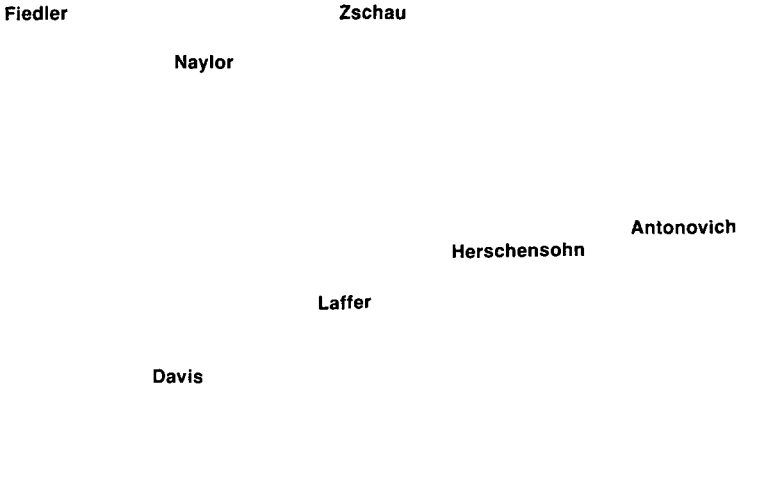

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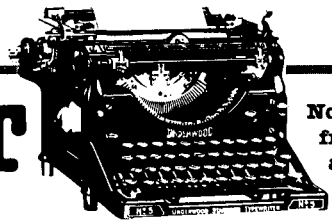
UP FRONT



Notes and Items from Contributors and the Journal Staff.

Michael Antonovich! You are hereby ordered to spell the name of the California capital 100 times. No, make that 200 times. And use a quill pen, so you really remember how it's done. Here's a clue: S-A-C-R-A-M-E-N-T-O. Anyone who thinks he's bright enough to be a U.S. senator from California ought to know how to spell the name of the state capital. A recent Antonovich press release spelled it "Sacremento," not once but five times.

(Rory O'Farrell, Sacramento)

Quick, a trivia question: Who are the only two actors elected to office in California after having co-starred with an ape? Is this a trend?

There are some weighty political campaigns going on in California these days — Rose Bird, Duke-Tom II, the Republican primary for U.S. Senate. So which campaign generated the most publicity? Obviously, the race for mayor of Carmel. Were the issues there earth-shaping? Were there even issues? Did anyone care? Hardly. The media descended on Carmel like a pack of paparazzi because one of the candidates was Clint Eastwood. In one weekend at the end of March, for instance, old "Make my day" showed up on the covers of magazine inserts from both the *Los Angeles Times* and *San Jose Mercury News*, and on just about every five o'clock news broadcast from Redding to Redondo Beach. The national media got into the act as Eastwood and his town showed up on network news broadcasts and Eastwood made the cover of *People*. Eastwood won in a landslide and his swearing-in ceremony drew another gaggle of reporters.

Truth, justice and chopped liver. *The Los Angeles Times* decided to muddy it's role as guardian of the public interest by hosting a gala March 31st reception for state lawmakers, elected officials and lobbyists at the Senator Hotel, where the *Times'* Sacramento bureau is located. Were *Times* executives worried about how this might look to the public? Apparently not. Reporters at the paper said the biggest headache was an ice sculpture of the *Times'* eagle. The paper's top executives worried that it would melt and the wings would fall off.

Is everybody happy? Most of you are. At least, that's what Mervin Field says, and he's been asking folks since 1983. His latest poll shows that 35 percent of the public say they are "very happy," while 54 percent say they are "pretty happy." Only 11 percent are "not too happy." That's up from 1983 when only 25 percent were "very happy" and 52 percent were "pretty happy." That year 22 percent were "not too happy." And before you can ask, money apparently can buy happiness. Only 22 percent of those with incomes under $10,000 per year were "very happy." But 49 percent of those making more than $50,000 per year were in that category. In fact, only 4 percent of those making that much money said they were "not too happy."

Speaking of happy polls, the Biblical News Service recently reported that the favorite presidential candidate of 100 "of the nation's leaders of evangelical Christian activist organizations" was — surprise! — television evangelist Pat Robertson. Frontrunner George Bush, the favorite of another preacher, Jerry Falwell, got only 4 percent of the vote. At the top of the list of people they would not support were Jesse Jackson and Ted Kennedy.

Did the earth move for you, too? Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti on March 27th held a press conference to, and we quote from his press release, "discuss his earthquake and prostitution legislation." One bill, or two?

Understatement of the year. State Senator John Doolittle, the conservative Republican from Sacramento, recently introduced a resolution (SJR51) urging President Reagan and the U.S. Congress to give increased aid to Afghans fighting the Soviet occupation of their homeland. Doolittle noted that his measure was not binding on the federal government.

Lionel Allen is our kind of fiscally conservative Republican. He's running for Congress in the 28th district, the seat now held by Julian Dixon. This isn't Allen's first race. Two years ago he ran against Mel Levine in the 27th district. Rather than print up new business cards, Allen is sending out the old ones. He's just using a pen to turn the "7" on the old card into an "8."

Extra campaign muscle department. Governor George Deukmejian recently received a $1000 campaign contribution from an Arnold Schwarzenegger of Venice, California. The governor's campaign staff apparently didn't recognize the name and under donor occupation on the report is the notation, "information requested." We wonder how Schwarzenegger's future in-laws are taking the news of his support for Republicans. He is engaged to CBS Morn-

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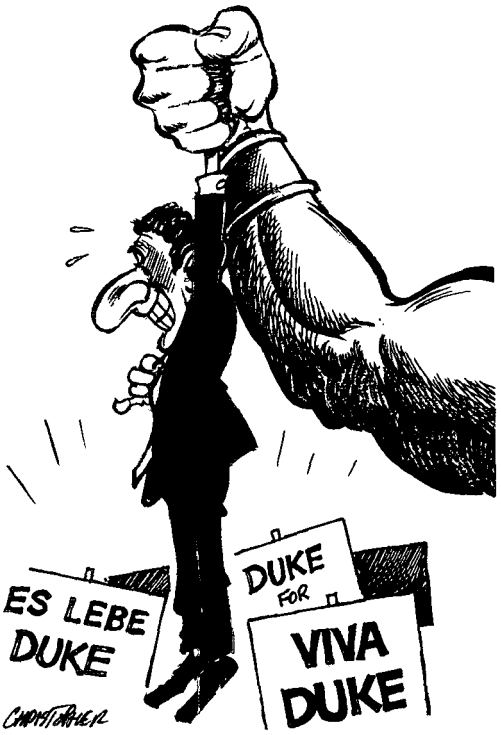

ing News co-host Maria Shriver, daughter of one-time Democratic vice-presidential nominee R. Sargent Shriver and niece of Democratic U. S. Senator Ted Kennedy.

(Paul J. Markowitz, Los Angeles)

I'll show you mine if you'll show me yours. Oakland's Democratic Senator Nicholas Petris brought an empty jar to the Senate Industrial Relations Committee hearing on Anaheim Republican Senator John Seymour's bill to establish guidelines for drug testing in the workplace. Petris challenged Seymour to provide a sample for analysis by the Capitol's resident nurse. "I will, if you will," replied Seymour. Petris declined because "I am opposed to the bill." Although Petris left the hearing without his sample, Seymour left without his bill, which was politely killed by setting it for "interim study."

(Pat Sullivan Rogero, Sacramento)

The first glass jar goes to . . . U. S. Senate candidate Ed Zschau, at least according to a headline gracing the top of a column by Dan Walters in the *Sacramento Bee*. That headline, commenting on the results of new state polls, said, "Zschau shoots up in field."

Uh, could we get that letter back? The folks at the public relations firm of Ruder, Finn & Rotman have a little problem on their hands. In March they were sending out letters to reporters offering interviews with one of their clients, attorney Karl Samuelian, who just happens to be the finance chairman for Governor George Deukmejian. At first they didn't get many takers, but then the governor's opponent, Democrat Tom Bradley, raised questions about Samuelian's ties to toxic-waste hauling firms. Since then, interest in interviewing Samuelian has increased. But Ruder, Finn & Rotman now says, "He can't schedule anything right now." Does this change of heart have anything to do with the Bradley charges? The word from Samuelian himself: "I have no comment. I have no comment. I have no comment."

(Laura Mecoy, Sacramento)

U. S. Senator Pete Wilson last year had the largest single congressional newsletter mailing — seven million pieces at an estimated printing and postage cost of $980,000. But now, little more than two years away from a reelection campaign, Wilson is having second thoughts and has introduced a measure to prohibit these taxpayer-financed mailings by federal lawmakers. They have, he discovered, the look of a reelection campaign piece. Elim-

ination of the mailings would save $160 million per year, enough to make up 92 percent of the cuts that will be necessary in the congressional budget, if the Gramm-Rudman budget cut provisions take effect. Wilson's turnabout may have been triggered by a new Senate rule requiring periodic disclosure of the cost of these mailings. Could he have noticed that fellow Californian, Democrat Alan Cranston, led the list with the mailing of 11.5 million pieces at a cost of more than $1.6 million during a three-month period last year?

(Martin Salditch, Washington)

Where's Dale Carnegie when you really need him? During a recent session at Folsom Prison between a California Board of Prison Terms interview panel and an inmate seeking parole, the inmate — serving a life sentence for kidnapping — was asked what he planned to do if granted his freedom. The inmate responded that he'd probably seek a job working with his hands. A panel member asked why the inmate thought he'd be good at that kind of work. Said the inmate, "I made a pretty good living doing robberies and burglaries before I got here, so I guess you could say I'm pretty good with my hands." Fear not. Said inmate is still inside Folsom.

(David Ross, Los Angeles)

Hey, everything is open to interpretation. A recent newsletter from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California carried the results of a survey about tap water. The newsletter said most Americans are not overly concerned about the quality of their tap water. But if you examine the fine print in the survey, 43 percent of those asked thought they would encounter a life-threatening substance in their tap water sometime during their lifetime.

Hold the onions, please. Richie Ross, chief political hit-man for Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, has this reputation for clever, hard-hitting, creative political campaigns. Or not. His motto for Assemblyman Alister McAlister, the San Jose Democrat who wants to be controller: Honest McHonest. Honest.

Last month we referred to Republican Jim Ellis as "Assemblyman Ellis." This is by no means an omen of things to come. Ellis, of course, is a state senator from San Diego.

Come across a blurb lately that's nosy, newsy or smart-alecky about California government, politics or politicians? Share it with the Journal. *We pay up to $25 for entertaining tidbits published in "Up Front," so rush your items to Up Front, 1714 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento 95814. Sorry, submissions cannot be returned.*

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— Abby Mann
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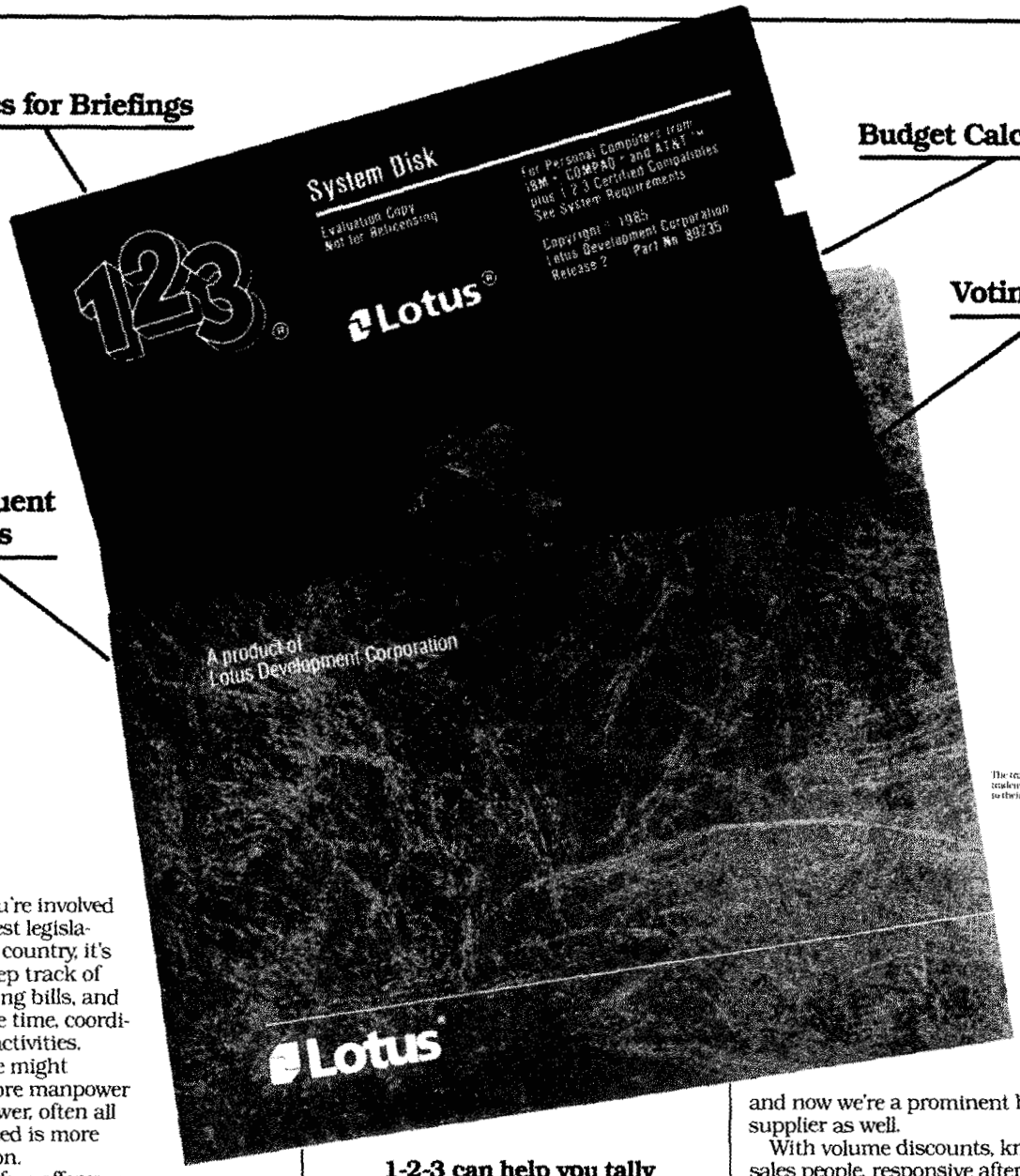

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BUSINESS WEEK
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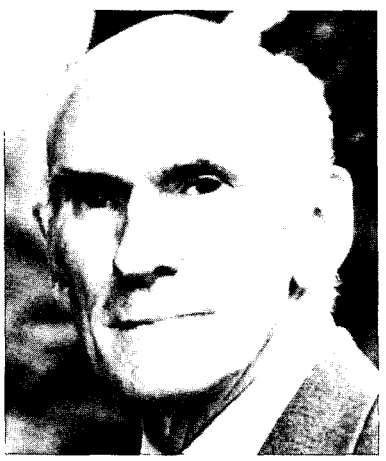
Who can beat Alan Cranston?

By RICHARD BERGHOLZ

When the political season began, the word was out in Republican circles: This is going to be Get-Cranston time. Deep thinkers within the GOP hierarchy figured that, with any kind of a competent party nominee to throw against him, three-termer Alan Cranston, California's senior senator, was ripe for the picking. After all, the 73-year-old had flaunted his liberalism during an ill-fated run for the presidency in 1984, and California voters tend to shy away from liberals.

Now, after most of the preliminaries, the field of candidates is set, the Republican intra-party battling is getting serious and pundits of both parties are getting a better line on what will happen. Will the Senate seat stay Democratic or will it go over to the GOP?

What we've seen so far is a primary where one candidate — Congresswoman Bobbi Fiedler of Northridge — explored the idea of luring another candidate — state Senator Ed Davis of Valencia — out of the race by talking about paying off his campaign debts. Instead of simply saying "no" to the idea, Davis worked with authorities to have Fiedler and her top aide indicted for a felony. The indictments subsequently were dismissed, but for a painfully long time the Fiedler-Davis squabble occupied public attention. According to a March *California Poll*, both candidates were damaged by the incident, and Davis, in particular, wasn't about to drop the subject after the legal problems ended.



Then there was the effort by Fiedler to persuade voters she was President Reagan's choice in the race, despite his repeated assurances he was not choosing up sides. She ran radio ads with clips from Reagan's exhortations to send Fiedler back to Washington. However, the real time-frame was 1984, not the present, and his reference was to her congressional reelection, not to her run for the Senate. That distinction wasn't clear in her commercials.

Another candidate, Assemblyman Bob Naylor of Menlo Park, went around the state insisting his major rival in northern California, Representative Ed Zschau of Los Altos, was not a true-blue conservative and not a reliable Reaganite because Zschau had opposed the president last year on military aid to the Nicaraguan Contras. Zschau

Richard Bergholz is a political writer from Los Angeles.

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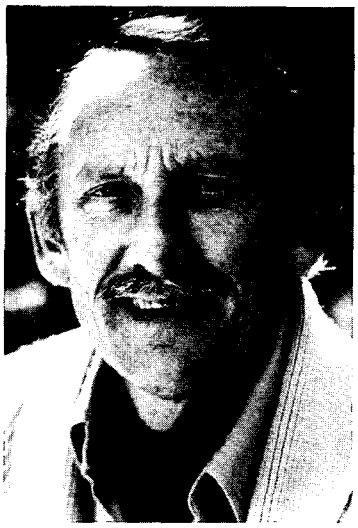
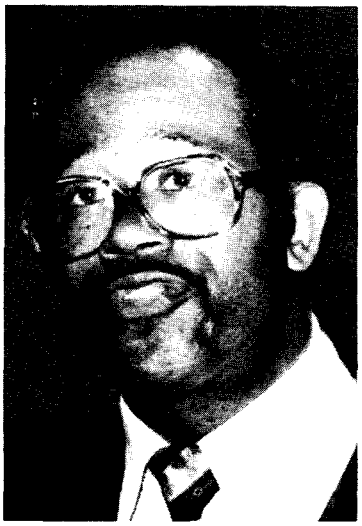


Knowland



Cleaver

changed his mind and now is supporting Contras aid, but Naylor and the others have continued to talk about the "no" vote.

And then there was the three-week, $640,000 effort through television commercials by Zschau just to teach people how to pronounce his name. Anyone with a name starting with four consecutive consonants is bound to have that problem. But Zschau had a rather more practical reason. An expensive media campaign in Southern California could boost his recognition by the public just in time to influence Mervin Field's *California Poll*, the *Los Angeles Times* poll and others coming out in late March and early April. Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego tried that in the 1978 race for governor, but it didn't help him escape an embarrassing defeat in the GOP primary.

Meanwhile, the man they all are gunning for, Senate Democratic Whip Cranston, the man who still owes more than $300,000 from his run for the White House, has a breeze in the Democratic primary. He has no major primary opposition, whereas there will be 13 names on the Republican ballot. And although the GOP primary winner may eventually prove to be a formidable foe for Cranston, a bit of the Republican confidence has waned that this truly will be Get-Cranston time. It's still do-able, national party leaders say, but it probably will be tougher than it first appeared.

What it comes down to is that no one on the GOP ballot is well-known throughout the state or is an established statewide vote-getter. Early polls have shown the burning need for a Republican candidate to establish some kind of an identity. Polls taken before that happens often are mislabeled as indications of how the votes will be cast on June 3rd, but they often become early guideposts for financial contributors.

The 13-man Republican ballot breaks down into three groups — those who have run for and held office of some kind and who have a performance record which can be measured; those who have never run before but because of their own profession have built up some identity with the voters, and finally, those who don't have a prayer, and no wherewithal to mount a first-class campaign.

Certain losers

Those who are almost certain losers include George C. Montgomery, a Los Angeles lawyer and businessman; Alfred Williamson, a San Francisco advertising agent; William Pemberton of Mill Valley and Dr. Bill Allen, a professor at Harvey Mudd College. Also in this category are two men out of California's political and social past — Eldridge Cleaver, the onetime head of the Black Panther Party and a certified leader of the radical left fringe a couple of decades ago, and Joseph William Knowland, son of former Republican Senator William Knowland, and former publisher of the *Oakland Tribune*.

Cleaver, a recent convert to the GOP, used to rail against the *Tribune*, long a bastion of Republicanism. Who would have thought the day would come when Cleaver and Knowland, a parttime actor who had a brief and perplexing time of it at the newspaper before the *Tribune* was sold out from under him by members of the Knowland family, would ever appear side-by-side on the Republican ballot? Or that Cleaver and Davis, a former police chief, would be pitching for votes from the same podium?

The two candidates who have some public standing but who have no track record in party politics and who never have held office are Los Angeles commentator Bruce Herschensohn and economist Arthur Laffer. The 52-year-old Herschensohn, perhaps best known by his critics as a speechwriter for former President Richard M. Nixon and as one of the palace guards who urged the president not to resign in the face of impeachment charges, has been reaching as many as two million listeners and viewers a day, five days a week, as the designated Republican commentator on KABC-TV and KABC radio. That kind of media reach has given Herschensohn a public identity that tends to swamp the other candidates — certainly in the Los Angeles media market. And that's where the Republicans are.

The other non-politician, so to speak, also has made a name for himself in a collateral field — economics. Laffer, a smiling campaigner who is almost as glib as Herschensohn, is the developer of the so-called "Laffer Curve," which in its most simplified form holds that high taxes approach a point of no return on the economy, whereas tax cuts more than make up for loss of direct tax revenue by increased economic activity. He is one of those supply-side economists who sold the idea to President Reagan a decade ago. He also has taught at USC and Pepperdine and travels extensively around the country running his economic consulting firm. In the Senate race he says he has mastered the art of converting his economic tea-leaf reading sessions into campaign fund raisers.

Two of them — Davis and Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovich — have run for statewide office. Davis ran a disappointing race for governor in 1978. Antonovich ran the same year for lieutenant governor and lost a tough battle to the eventual winner, Republican Mike Curb. Before that, Antonovich was a state assemblyman. He has also served as state party chairman.

Then there's Assemblyman Naylor. As Republican leader in the Assembly for a time, he was able to generate a certain amount of identity outside the narrow confines of his own district. But when he was ousted as party leader by a band of conservatives who felt he wasn't militant enough in dealing with the Legislature's ruling Democrats, Naylor's ability to generate news suffered.

Finally there are the two members of Congress in the race — Fiedler and Zschau. They, like Antonovich, Davis and Naylor, have voting records to show what they've done in the past — and possibly indicate what they would do in the future.

Virtually every Republican in the race pledges to support President Reagan, which isn't hard to do in a state where Reagan is king. How have Fiedler and Zschau backed up their pledges? Records compiled by the authoritative *Congressional Quarterly* show that in 1984, Fiedler was with Reagan 58 percent of the time, and Zschau 57 percent. In 1985 it was Fiedler 74 percent and Zschau 70 percent. Records also show the average for all Republican members of the House was only 60 percent in 1984 and 67 percent in 1985. And as far as party loyalty is concerned — that is, on issues where the party was clearly lined up — Fiedler's record in 1985 was 86 percent, Zschau's 82 percent.

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Fiedler says a mark of Zschau's undependability as a true-blue Reaganite was his vote against Reagan's requested funds for the MX missile. Zschau, on the other hand, points out he is a staunch supporter of the president's free-trade policies and voted with the president last December 3rd against a bill to limit textile, apparel and shoe imports. Fiedler opposed the president on the measure, explaining later she wanted to use the vote to prod the Japanese to open more of their market to U.S. products.

Then there is the question of whether Zschau is anti-Israel. Herschensohn says the congressman is "not a friend of Israel." Fiedler also makes the same argument, particularly in front of Jewish audiences and with prospective Jewish contributors.

Zschau stoutly denies any such bias. "I'm sure AIPAC (American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, the pro-Israel lobbying organization) wouldn't make that charge," he says.

Murray Wood, Los Angeles-based representative of AIPAC, says Zschau has had 26 opportunities during his three years in the House to stand up for Israel in various votes, resolutions, public statements and so forth "and he has sided with Israel only eight times." And that record causes concern among Jews, he added.

The one vote that got the Jewish lobby concerned came last October when the House voted overwhelmingly to set up free-trade zones to make it easier for Israeli products to move into the U.S. market. Only six "no" votes were recorded. One of them was Zschau's.

Immediately after the vote, Zschau recalls, Representative Jack Kemp of New York rushed up to him and said, "Ed, that vote is going to kill you when you run for the Senate." Zschau also recalls that California farming interests had lobbied against the bill, arguing that California farm products should not have to compete against subsidized Israeli exports.

Part of Zschau's problems with AIPAC is that he is the successor in the 12th District to former Representative Paul N. (Peter) McCloskey Jr. and owes much of his success to McCloskey. The former congressman infuriated much of the Jewish community when he ran for the U.S. Senate in 1982 by criticizing the pro-Israel stance of the U.S. in dealing with Mid-East problems and particularly the Palestine question.

"Some of my opponents are trying to cast me as the new Peter McCloskey," Zschau says. "But I don't think McCloskey's problems in 1982 will be visited on me."

Opinion, not votes

Both Zschau and Fiedler have had to cast votes on a wide variety of foreign and domestic issues; the rest of the crowded Republican field has not. But Herschensohn, in particular, has had an opinion on just about every public controversy, because that's been his job as a pro-Republican commentator. But opinions expressed verbally on the airwaves somehow don't always have the lasting power of those expressed through the print media. Nevertheless, Herschensohn early in the campaign seemed to stake out the far-right as his domain. And although there's no such thing as a *bona fide* "liberal" in the race, he seems to be operating on the old GOP belief that candidates from the right usually do better in Republican primaries, although it may work against them in the finals.

The common problem all of the 13 have is that they're virtual unknowns outside their own bailiwicks. Thus they face the problem: Do I invest the time and money in getting some kind of identity throughout the state, or do I concentrate on my own little area and hope for an even distribution of the

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votes? Zschau and Naylor, for instance, are the only major contenders from outside Southern California. If the other five split evenly in the south, where most of the Republican voters live, does this offer hope to an outsider who perhaps can dominate the rest of the state?

The primary decision this year may well be based on who is the best known, rather than on the issues or who can best run against Cranston. Which will be too bad, because this campaign offers voters an excellent opportunity to find out in advance how their voice is going to be recorded in the U.S. Senate. That's because of two words — Gramm and Rudman. Unable to work out a budget-cutting, deficit-trimming process last year, Congress enacted the Gramm-Rudman bill which sets a goal of a balanced budget by 1991, and says that if Congress and the administration can't make it happen, arbitrary cuts would be made outside the political process. And that means everything now in the budget is fair game.

Zschau and Fiedler voted for Gramm-Rudman. The other five say they would have done the same. But Herschensohn now says he wants to repeal Gramm-Rudman, and Zschau says he wasn't very happy with his own vote at the time.

Other issues

But if the spirit of Gramm-Rudman lives in the forthcoming session of Congress, some excruciating choices are going to have to be made. For instance, business interests in Los Angeles and other groups are concerned about continued funding for the as-yet unbuilt Metro Rail rapid transit system in Los Angeles. President Reagan already has singled out Metro Rail as an example of "a ton of fat" in current spending.

What would the candidates do, if they had to make the choice between Reagan and Metro Rail?

Fiedler already is a staunch opponent of the plan and says she won't change her mind. Zschau says he would support the president and kill the funding. Antonovich, most directly involved as a county supervisor, says he doesn't know what he would do but didn't seem happy with the choices ahead. Davis says he will keep fighting for Metro Rail funds. Naylor wasn't clear on his position, nor was Laffer. Herschensohn says backers of the project should continue to "take the dollars" as long as they are available.

One of the features of Gramm-Rudman is that Congress put a "King's X" around certain programs, exempting them from budget cuts. One of them was Social Security, a move clearly designed to alleviate the fears of the old folks. But the Reagan administration several times has looked at Social Security as a site for future raids and when the deficit-reduction process gets even more painful, attention is sure to turn again to Social Security.

What would the candidates do, if they had a chance?

Despite their general adherence to the premise that budget cuts leading to a balanced budget are absolutely necessary, each of the seven says any attempt to open the Social Security program to cuts will be opposed, no matter what the president wants.

Along with Gramm-Rudman last year came a tax-revision bill crafted by the Ways and Means Committee as an alternative to a somewhat similar bill proposed by Reagan and the Treasury Department. The idea was to eliminate some inequities and achieve some simplification. Both Fiedler and Zschau voted against it, despite Reagan's fervent pleas to vote for it so it could be passed along to the Senate where it could be made more palatable.

What would the others have done?

Antonovich says he would have followed Reagan's orders, although it was a "bad bill." Herschensohn and Naylor say somewhat the same thing. Davis and Laffer say they would have voted "no."

One of the most important issues in the tax bill is whether state and local taxes, particularly the state income tax, would continue to be deductible on the federal income tax. The Reagan administration has proposed eliminating the deductibility of such taxes.

What would the candidates do?

Zschau is the only one of the seven who would support the president's plan.

And when it comes down to the final crunch, the deficit-reduction goal is not being met, when all else fails, would you then support the tax increase?

With only one exception, the candidates say they will oppose any tax increase, no matter what the situation. To say now they might vote for a tax hike would give away their bargaining power, they say.

The only one who opened the door a little bit was Davis. "If I thought Congress had acted responsibly and still hadn't done enough," he says, "then I would look at it (a tax increase) as an alternative. But I don't think that's very likely."

There are issues and ideas being talked about in the campaign in addition to the usual platitudes. Antonovich recently said if he had his way, U.S. troops would be posted along the Mexican border to repel illegal aliens. A lot of employers currently using cheap labor probably shuddered. And those in the GOP leadership who treasure the hope that the party can make political inroads into the Hispanic community probably shuddered, too. Herschensohn, for one, thought it was a bad move.

But when the commentator, who has his own 23-point statement of political goals, says he wants to "get the U.S. out of the United Nations and the U.N. out of the U.S.," there are those who recall that's word-for-word out of the John Birch Society playbook. The Birchers for more than two decades have represented a part of the far-right fringe.

But mostly, the Republican primary seems to be an exercise in paid media management — who can do the best job of becoming favorably known? Who can put on the best commercials? And of course, this means who has the most money. One savvy Republican professional says "what it's all going to come down to is who has the most money to spend in the last three weeks of the campaign."

The need for money has resulted in some inventive campaign strategies. For example, Antonovich is sitting on a large pot of money he raised as a Los Angeles County supervisor. But most of that cannot be used in his U.S. Senate campaign because of federal election fund-raising restrictions. Instead, Antonovich has contributed to a new anti-Rose Bird committee — set up by his own campaign consulting firm and which has produced television commercials urging defeat of the chief justice. Those ads just happen to feature Antonovich delivering the pitch. It's apparently all legal, as long as he doesn't mention he's running for the Senate.

Through it all, Cranston can only sit back and smile, waiting to see whether the Republicans cut each other up. He has been extremely lucky in the past in the type of candidate the GOP has thrown against him. But he has no doubt that whoever wins the Republican mantle this time will have adequate campaign funding for a run-off. The GOP always sees to that, if the candidate is any good at all.

Can Cranston win again?

One astute observer from the Republican side says no matter how ugly the party's primary, Cranston still will be in trouble. One private poll this observer says he has seen shows that Cranston has very high negatives working against him. In other words, there are a lot of voters out there who don't like what he has done, particularly his repeated attacks on Reagan in his role as Senate Democratic whip.

Cranston's negatives, this observer reports, are almost as high as those carried by former Governor Jerry Brown when he ran for the Senate in 1982. And look how those negatives came back to bite him.

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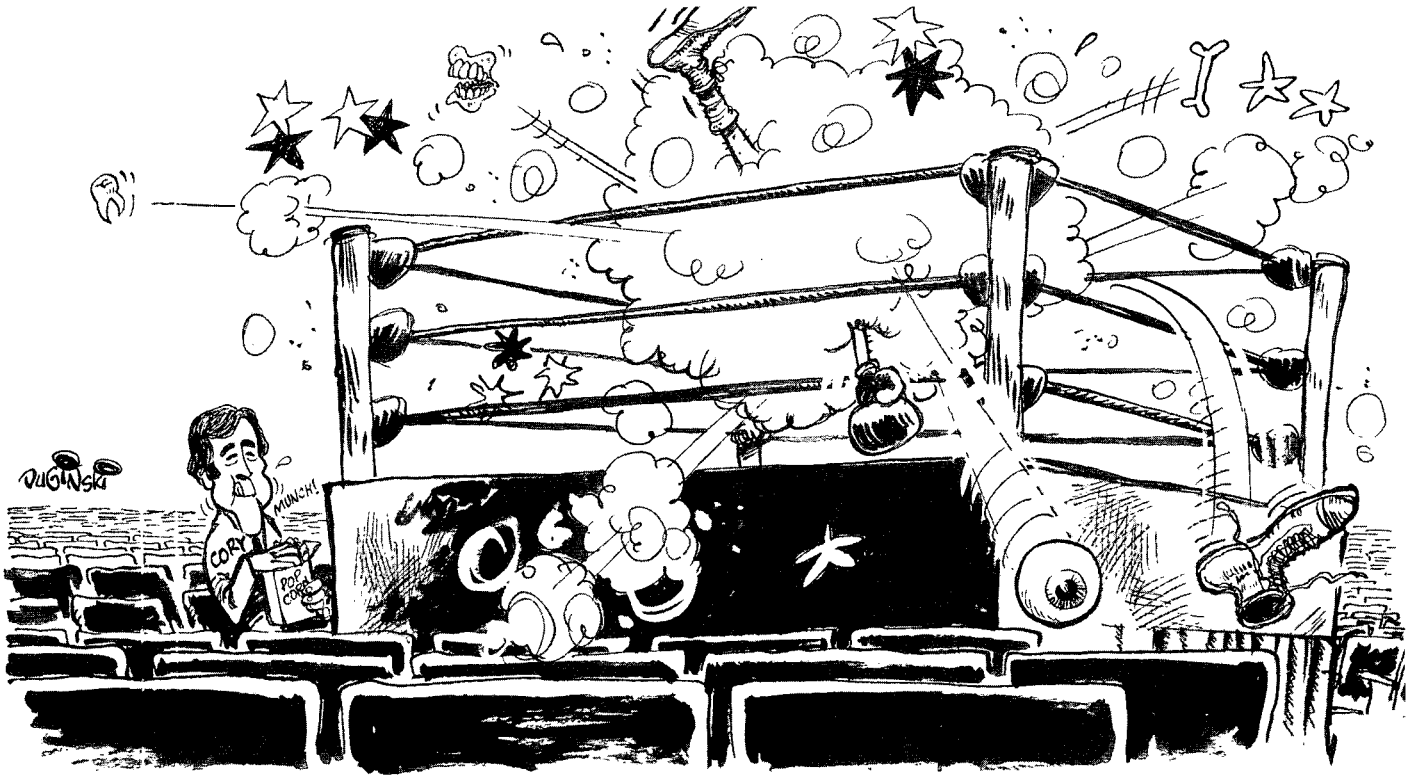

Cory's departure sets off controller free-for-all

By KARIN PETERSEN

When Cory chose not to run for a fourth term as state controller, he eased a logjam of ambitious politicians and set the stage for one of the few statewide campaigns with any spice to it.

Cory's last minute decision (he announced his intentions two days before the filing deadline) caused a flurry in the Capitol, with several officeholders scrambling to file for the only open statewide seat. Although a small army of politicians declared themselves interested, when the dust settled, three Democrats and four Republicans announced, including three who will give up legislative seats to do so.

By dropping out of the race, Cory avoided what would likely have been his toughest and most expensive campaign to date. State Senator Art Torres, a close friend of Cory's, feels Cory would have kept his seat, "but it would not have been a pleasant campaign." Cory's decision has also apparently ended his long-held desire to move still further up the state's political ladder.

Cory's potential Republican opponents started squaring off against him even before the filing period closed, seeing him as the most easily defeated of the incumbent Democratic statewide officeholders. Cory was considered vulnerable because of a series of controversies, including a $525,000 loan to his campaign which he subsequently assumed, and a $50 million loan in 1982 from the State Teachers' Retirement System to a now-defunct oil company. Cory is on the three-member investment committee that approved the teachers' pension loan. He has said he was duped by fellow committee member Gilbert W. Chilton, who was later indicted on charges of taking a $1.55 million bribe to arrange the loan. Chilton is still at large.

Republican candidate Dan Stanford was first on the attack. In February he accused Cory of illegally pocketing $300,000 in campaign contributions, although Stanford, former chairman of the Fair Political Practices Commission, was unable to substantiate his charges. When Cory announced his resignation, Stanford took credit for forcing the controller out of office, an act which may have been a mixed blessing since Stanford subsequently found himself with new, significant primary opposition and an array of Democrats less easily attacked in November.

According to former Cory spokesman John Jervis, however, Cory laughed at Stanford's tactics because of the Republican's lack of substantiation and "Johnny come lately" morality. Jervis added that only residents of Sacramento, where press coverage of Cory's problems has been extensive, were cognizant of Cory's difficulties and that Sacramentans represented only a small portion of the state's voters.

Also earlier this year Legislative Analyst William Hamm criticized Cory for proposing an "extravagant" election-year campaign to help locate owners of dormant bank accounts. The $1.5 million effort, to be funded with public money, would have included appearances by the controller on radio and television news and talk shows, the hiring of a media consultant and 30-second commercials to be aired in the state's major urban areas. Although the controller's office denied the efforts were designed to aid Cory's reelection, the timing

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John Garamendi

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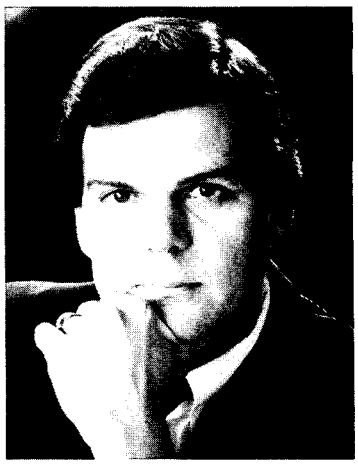
Dan Stanford

made Cory's protests questionable.

Republican Assemblyman Bill Leonard — who at one point considered running against Cory — took a statewide survey last year that showed Cory's liabilities might prevent him from attaining higher office but that in a run for reelection he was as strong as other state constitutional officers.

Republican Assemblyman Phil Wyman, who declared his candidacy for controller early on but later dropped from the race to run for reelection, said he feels Cory didn't relish the all-out defensive campaign he was headed into but preferred a more tranquil transition into private life.

Although Jervis, too, acknowledges this would have been Cory's toughest campaign, he attributes Cory's withdrawal to the fact that he has accomplished his major goals as controller and to a decision Cory made with his wife to retire from public office.

Whatever the reasons, Cory's decision not to run opened the way for what immediately became a contentious contest for the Democratic nomination among three legislative veterans — Assemblymen Gray Davis of Beverly Hills and Alister McAlister of San Jose and state Senator John Garamendi of Walnut Grove. Davis is widely considered the frontrunner because he already has $1.1 million in the bank — reportedly nearly five times the combined total of his two primary opponents — and because he is the only candidate from Southern California, where more than 60 percent of the state's voters reside. There are also suspicions that Cory — who along with Davis has strong ties to the Los Angeles political machine run by Congressmen Howard Berman and Henry Waxman — had timed his eleventh-hour withdrawal to give Davis a clear path to the Democratic nomination.

The hardest hits

If that was the strategy, it didn't work, and Davis is now taking some of the hardest hits from candidates in both parties, primarily because of his seven years as former Governor Jerry Brown's chief of staff. "I'm going to largely ignore John (Garamendi)," says McAlister. "I'd rather shoot at Gray (because) he has a lot more to shoot at." Republican candidates Dan Stanford and Assemblyman Don Sebastiani both quoted conservative Senator Dan Boatwright, a Concord Democrat who also toyed with the idea of running for controller: "If you liked Jerry Brown, you'll love Gray Davis."

Davis' campaign executive committee chairman Mike Gage responds, "Brown is Brown and Gray is Gray," adding he feels Jerry Brown still runs well in the Democratic Party. Torres agreed attacks on the connection to Brown "may sell well with the Republicans, but we're talking about a Democratic primary here."

Davis, who has continuously refused to respond directly to the attacks, says he intends to "stake out the high road" in his campaign. He hastens to point out he was a policy implementer in the Brown administration, not a policy maker.

Garamendi, like Davis, claims he doesn't intend to pay much attention to his opponents in the primary, although he, too, has taken an early shot at Davis. Garamendi starts the campaign without Davis' large war chest, but he is a proven fund raiser who says he is prepared to spend $1.5 million to win the primary.

Garamendi also claims Davis doesn't have as much support as expected and says he has been able to garner support in several of Davis' traditional strongholds, including West Los Angeles and Orange County. "I didn't expect to be able to get into these places," he said.

McAlister has waged the most aggressive campaign so far, aiming his fire primarily at Davis, whom he considers his strongest opponent. In addition to attacking Davis' connection with the Brown administration, McAlister claims Davis only wants the job as a way to move on to higher office. "That may be alright in Cook County," says the San Jose assemblyman, "but in California we look for substance." McAlister also points out that both Davis and Garamendi have been defeated in previous primaries for statewide office, Garamendi for governor in 1982 and Davis for treasurer in 1974.

McAlister says he hopes to raise $1 million for the primary — "If I raise $1 million I'll win by a large margin; if I raise less it will be a close race."

According to the most recent *California Poll*, Democrat Garamendi and Republicans Campbell and Sebastiani have emerged as early favorites, although about half the voters in each party have yet to decide which candidate to support in the crowded fields. Davis squeaked in ahead of Garamendi in name identification, a measure of voters' familiarity with the candidates. That may be a key to winning the nomination in a field consisting primarily of experienced politicians, none of whom has a great deal of statewide recognition.

The Democratic contest is likely to be all the more interesting because the candidates, amongst them, have hired three of the best political consultants in the state. McAlister has employed Richie Ross, who also runs Assembly campaigns for Speaker Willie Brown. Davis has hired BAD Campaigns and its principals, Michael Berman, brother of the congressman, and Carl D'Agostino, a former aide to Cory. Garamendi has the services of San Francisco-based consultant Clint Reilly.

While Davis is the clear frontrunner in the Democratic primary, no Republican has yet emerged on the other side. Former FPPC Chairman Stanford, who has been campaigning since December, started his run with aggressive attacks on Cory. Now that Cory has opted out, Stanford must find a new message. He admits privately that he would have found

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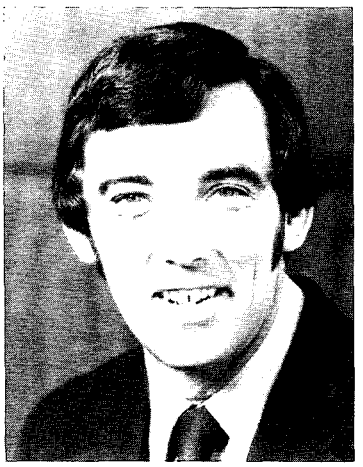
Gray Davis

Don Sebastiani


Ken Cory

Marz Garcia

it much easier to run against Cory than any of the three Democrats who will now carry the Democrat's standard. Instead, he now says he'll emphasize his status as the only nonpolitical candidate for the office. Political consultant Dave Townsend — who works for Democrats — says lack of political experience may be Stanford's greatest liability, however. "He's unknown and untested."

State Assemblyman Don Sebastiani of Sonoma is the only Republican who has to give up a legislative seat to run for controller. But the controversial Sebastiani may have worn out his welcome in his own district (he barely survived a poorly financed challenge two years ago) and last year he began scouting around for another office, first announcing he intended to run for lieutenant governor. He comes to the race with the highest name identification, an indication that a lot of voters know who he is. But he also brings a number of liabilities to the campaign.

Torres says he considers Sebastiani a major contender because of his name identification "but not because he's competent." Townsend agrees Sebastiani scores well in the identification category, but adds the Sonoma lawmaker some times says things that get him into trouble. For instance, Sebastiani once suggested (jokingly, he said later) that women astronauts, including Sally Ride, be given only a one-way ticket into space.

The Campbell factor

Sebastiani says he considers Senator Bill Campbell his toughest opponent because of the Southern Californian's fund-raising skills. Townsend agrees and adds Campbell's popularity ballot designation as a state senator and campaigning experience are strong assets, with his only liability being a long voting record in the Legislature which is bound to have a few items that can be attacked.

Although the Republican nomination appears to be more up for grabs than does the Democratic one, the more congenial nature of the contest may lead to a less expensive campaign. Stanford has budgeted $900,000 for the June election, Campbell hopes to raise $500,000 to $700,000 for the race, while Sebastiani's goal is $350,000.

Former state Senator Marz Garcia filed to run, but has since decided to drop out of the race and back long-time friend Campbell. Garcia said with both he and Campbell in the campaign, raising money became a problem because the two Republicans depend on many of the same sources. Because of his late withdrawal from the race, Garcia's name will still appear on the June primary ballot.

Most other statewide officeholders will be getting all but a free ride back into office. Although there is substantial opposition for Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy (see story page 259), Treasurer Jesse Unruh, Attorney General John Van de Kamp and Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig face only token opponents. Democratic Secretary of State March Fong Eu is being challenged by Republican Bruce Nestande, a former assemblyman who is now an Orange County supervisor. Nestande once thought of joining the campaign against McCarthy, and he is now given little chance of beating the popular Eu.

Despite the modest responsibilities of the office, whoever wins in the controller's race will automatically become a possible candidate for higher office, if for no other reason than many of the other statewide figures have been around awhile and perhaps have grown a little stale in the minds of voters. Which explains why so many were interested in a job whose major political benefit is a signature on the bottom of thousands of state payroll checks every month.

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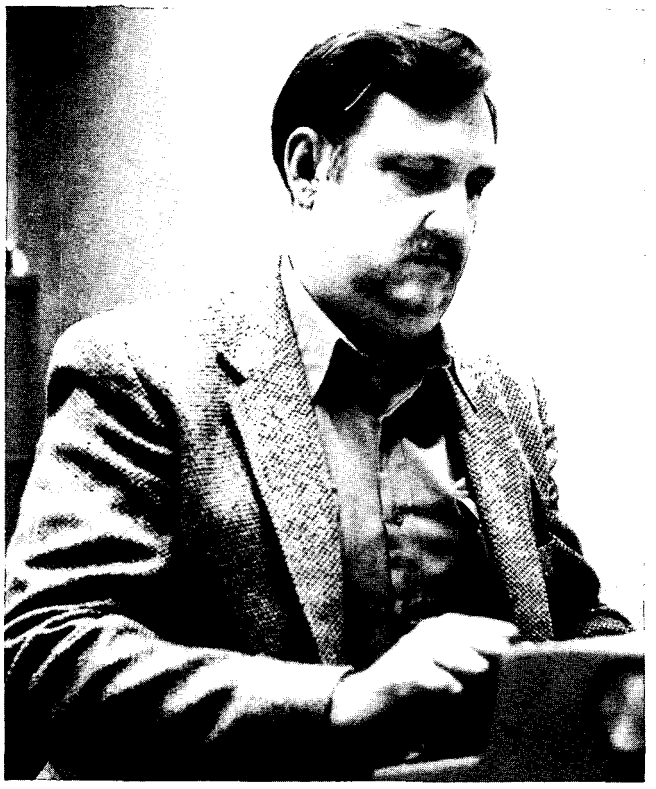

The *Sacramento Bee's* well-known political correspondent, Dan Walters, recently completed a 9000-mile odyssey through California's 58 counties which resulted in a 15-part series in the *Bee*. The articles describe the socioeconomic future of the nation's largest state and the political implications of these trends. This lively and insightful series will be available in book form June 1st. The 180-page book contains numerous charts with detailed political and demographic data. Price: $8.95.

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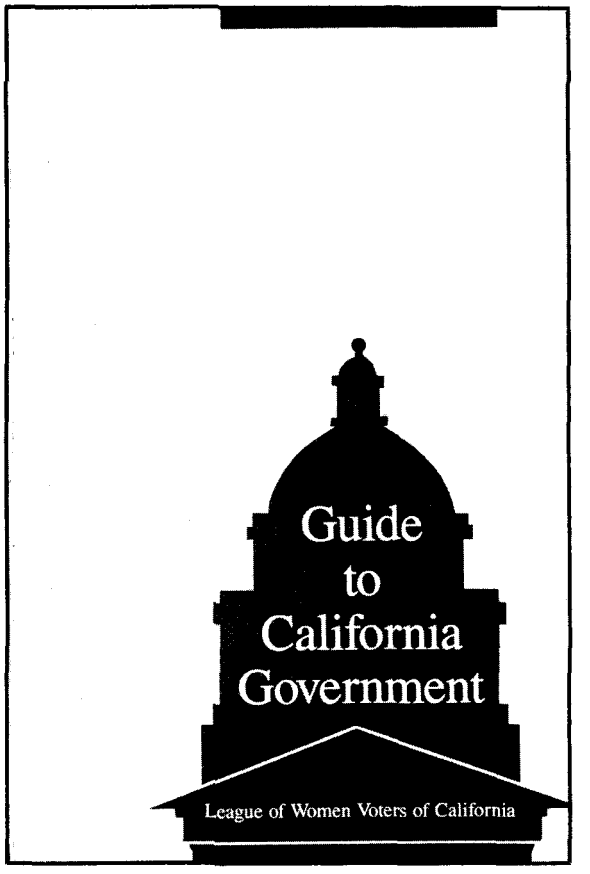

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Campaign 86

District-by-district analysis of all congressional and legislative races

Congress

District 1 (56% D - 33% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Doug Bosco of Occidental, Richard Davis of Laytonville and Mike Koepf of Elk. Republican: Floyd Sampson of Santa Rosa. Peace and Freedom: Elden McFarland of Santa Rosa.

Despite the presence of two other Democrats on the primary ballot, two-term incumbent Bosco should have no trouble securing the nomination or holding on to his north coast district when he faces paving contractor Sampson in November.

District 2 (48% D - 41% R) - Democrats: Wayne Meyer of Sutter and Steve Swendiman of Redding. Republicans: Wally Herger of Rio Oso, Howard Kirkpatrick of Redding and Robert Wareham of Calistoga. Libertarian: Harry Pendery of Paradise.

Republican Gene Chappie made this seat, which runs down the center of the northernmost portion of California, one of the few open contests in the state when he decided to retire. Normally, the high Republican registration would make this district safe for that party, but voters in this area are notorious for their independence. Democrats are most likely to nominate Shasta County Supervisor Swendiman, who was recently president of the state supervisor's association. Republican Herger gave up his secure Assembly seat to try for the nomination and although he is considered the front-runner, he can expect some competition from Redding Councilman Kirkpatrick and Napa businessman Wareham. Some Republicans think Kirkpatrick may make the best opponent for Swendiman because they both appeal to the same Shasta County constituents, who represent the biggest chunk of this far-flung district. But Herger is given front-runner status because of his ability to raise campaign money. More than $1 million will be spent here before the dust settles in November.

District 3 (57% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Robert Matsui. Republicans: Lowell Landowski, Donald Perdue and James Skow. All are from Sacramento.

Matsui had no opponent at all two years ago. This year, although parklands analyst Landowski, and attorneys Perdue and Skow, want the honor, things probably won't be much more difficult.

District 4 (55% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Vic Fazio of West Sacramento. Republicans: Jack Hite of Citrus Heights and John Millar Jr. of Davis.

In the past, Republicans have thought it would be fun to try to beat Fazio, if only because he's had to carry some congressional pay raise measures. Two Republicans, electrician Hite and writer Millar, want to carry that theme this year, despite the fact that a better-known Republican saw 60 percent of the vote go to Fazio last year.

District 5 (64% D - 20% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Sala Burton of San Francisco, Andrew Klein of Livermore and Michael Moberg of San Francisco. Republican: Mike Garza of San Francisco. Libertarian: Samuel Grove of San Francisco. Peace and Freedom: Ted Zuur of San Francisco.

Sala Burton has settled nicely into the San Francisco congressional seat once held by her late husband, Phil. Despite the presence of two other Democrats on the ballot, including LaRouche supporter Klein, there is little chance she will leave unwillingly.

District 6 (58% D - 27% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Barbara Boxer of Greenbrae and James Legare of San Francisco. Republicans: Franklin Ernst III of Vallejo and Tony Sampson of Petaluma.

Boxer has a LaRouche backer for her Democratic primary opponent and should have no problem beating him, or either of the two Republicans who want to make November's suicide run.

District 7 (56% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent George Miller of Martinez. Republicans: Gordon Blake of Brentwood and Rosemary Thakar of Alamo.

Neither Dental lab manager Blake nor Alamo resident Thakar are likely to find a reason good enough to convince Miller's Contra Costa County constituents that he should not have a sixth term in Congress.

District 8 (63% D - 24% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Ron Dellums and Ruth Williams of Oakland. Republican: Steven Eigenberg of Piedmont. Peace and Freedom: Lawrence Manuel of Berkeley.

Somebody always thinks there is a good reason why Democrat Dellums, one of the most liberal representatives, should be defeated. Republicans probably had their best chance in 1984 with an attractive candidate and drug allegations about Dellums. This year Lyndon LaRouche Democrat Williams and Republican businessman Eigenberg want to try. But the voters from Oakland will probably give Dellums an eighth trip to Washington.

District 9 (59% D - 29% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Pete Stark of Oakland and Evelyn Lantz of Livermore. Republican: David Williams of Livermore.

Stark had to beat an opponent named J. T. Eager Beaver to win two years ago. Beating a LaRouche supporter named Lantz (whose husband is running for the U. S. Senate) in the primary and someone named Williams in the general should be a snap by comparison.

District 10 (59% D - 27% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Don Edwards of San Jose. Republicans: Dianne Fanning-Flores and Michael La Crone of Fremont. Libertarian: Perr Cardestam of San Jose. Peace and Freedom: Bradley Mayer of San Jose.

Edwards at least gets to face some new opposition this year after having the same set of opponents the two previous times. But it shouldn't make any difference who he faces in this safe Democratic district.

District 11 (56% D - 31% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Tom Lantos of Burlingame. Republicans: Jack Hickey of Redwood City and Bill Quraishi of El Granada.

Incumbent Tom Lantos won 70 percent of the vote last year. It will be hard for engineer Quraishi or research scientist Hickey to reduce that margin.

District 12 (44% D - 42% R) - Democrats: Sean McCarthy of Palo Alto and Lance Weil of Cupertino. Republicans: Laddie Hughes of Palo Alto, Ernest Konnyu of Saratoga, John Mercer of Sunnyvale, and Tom Skornia of Palo Alto. Libertarian: Bill White of Los Altos.

This seat is open because Zschau decided to run for the U. S. Senate. Although the registration is solidly Republican, Democrats at one point had some thoughts of making a challenge in this moderate, high-tech district. But they failed to attract a name candidate, and now the winner of the Republican primary should win in November. Just who will win that primary, however, is in doubt. Assemblyman Konnyu jumped in at the end and most now believe the primary is his to loose. But businessman Skornia has money to campaign with and is in the mold of other office holders from this area. Longtime

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party activist Laddie Hughes and Sunnyvale Councilman Mercer also have followings, making the outcome of the primary difficult to predict.

District 13 (50% D - 36% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Norm Mineta of San Jose. Republican: Bob Nash of Los Gatos.
Although the Democratic registration is slipping in this district, Mineta, a former San Jose mayor, remains popular and should have no trouble with businessman Nash.

District 14 (48% D - 41% R) - Republican: Incumbent Norm Shumway of Stockton. Democrat: Bill Steele of Nevada City. Libertarian: Bruce Daniel of Loomis.
Retired Marine and farmer Steele, for some unfathomable reason, wants to oppose Republican Shumway, whose last opponent got only 24 percent of the vote.

District 15 (57% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Tony Coelho of Merced. Republican: Carol Harner of Mariposa. Libertarian: Richard Harris of Mariposa.
Coelho is one of the state's truly powerful congressmen, and there is little chance rancher Harner can change that.

District 16 (52% D - 35% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Leon Panetta of Carmel Valley and Arthur Dunn of Monterey. Republican: Louis Darrigo of Aptos. Libertarian: Bill Anderson of Capitola. Peace and Freedom: Ron Wright of Santa Cruz.
Republicans might take a serious look at this district one day, but that will be a day after Democrat Panetta decides to give it up. He had 71 percent of the vote last time, and despite a primary challenge from businessman and LaRouche supporter Dunn, he should do as well against either of the two Republicans who want to challenge him.

District 17 (52% D - 40% R) - Republican: Incumbent Chip Pashayan of Fresno. Democrat: John Hartnett of Fresno.
Democrats are taking a long look at this Central Valley district. Although incumbent Pashayan will be tough to beat, they think they may have a good challenger in Hartnett, who has political and campaign experience as an aid to Representative Rich Lehman. This could turn into an interesting contest before October is over.

District 18 (60% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Richard Lehman of Fresno. Republican: David Crevelt of Fresno.
Lehman's last opponent got only a third of the votes. Insurance broker Crevelt has little hope of doing much better.

District 19 (47% D - 40% R) - Republican: Incumbent Robert Lagomarsino of Ventura. Democrats: Henry Mealy and Wayne Norris of Santa Barbara and Buddy Perkins of Lompoc. Libertarian: George Hasara of Santa Paula.
Democrats are hoping that this will be Lagomarsino's last term in Congress. Maybe the three Democrats figure they are getting an early start for 1988, because there's little hope they can win this year. Then things should be real interesting.

District 20 (46% D - 45% R) - Republican: Incumbent William Thomas of Bakersfield. Democrats: Jules Moquin and Francis Serra of Bakersfield.
Businessman Moquin and systems analyst Serra are vying for the dubious distinction of being the next person to lose to four-term incumbent Thomas.

District 21 (39% D - 51% R) - Democrats: Stephen Dart of Northridge, Bob Felburg of Westlake Village, Anthony Irek of Tarzana, George Margolis of Simi Valley, Don Parker of Granada Hills and Gilbert Saldana of Oxnard. Republicans: Elton Gallegly of Simi Valley, Tony Hope of North Hollywood and Thomas La Porte of Thousand Oaks. Libertarian: Daniel Wiener of Simi Valley.
This seat opened up when Bobbi Fiedler decided to run for the U. S. Senate. Republicans hold such an advantage here that the winner of the primary is all but certain to be elected in the fall, particularly since the Democrats have failed to produce a strong candidate, even though five are on the ballot. Assemblyman Tom Mc-

Hope

Gallegly

Clintock took a look at this race, but bowed out to the superior name identification of Tony Hope, the attorney son of comedian Bob Hope, who is now thought to have the best chance because of his name and his ability to raise money. But Simi Valley Mayor Gallegly is also considered an attractive candidate and just might make things interesting by June 3rd.

District 22 (36% D - 56% R) - Republican: Incumbent Carlos Moorhead of Glendale. Democrat: John Simmons of Burbank. Libertarian: Jona Bergland of Glendale. Peace and Freedom: Joel Lorimer of Los Angeles.
The real question here is: Can Moorhead actually win more than the 85 percent of the vote he got last time? Perhaps Democrat Simmons likes such challenges.

District 23 (54% D - 37% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Anthony Beilenson of Tarzana, Eric Jacobson and William Kurdi of Los Angeles. Republican: George Woolverton of Tarzana. Libertarian: Taylor Rhodes of Beverly Hills. Peace and Freedom: Tom Hopke of Los Angeles.
Republicans like to make noises about how they might surprise 10-year veteran Beilenson, who does have two unknowns opposing him in the primary. But two years ago on election day, it was the Republicans who were surprised when Beilenson got more than 60 percent of the vote. Businessman Woolverton will have an uphill fight to do much better.

District 24 (59% D - 29% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Henry Waxman. Libertarian: George Abrahams. Peace and Freedom: James Green. All are from Los Angeles.
Republicans didn't even bother to run anyone against powerful Congressman Waxman, who not only takes care of his own reelections but looks after most of the other Southern California Democrats as well.

District 25 (70% D - 21% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Ed Roybal and Dorothy Andromidas of Los Angeles. Republican: Gregory Hardy of Glendale. Libertarian: Ted Brown of Los Angeles.
The only way to get Roybal out of this East Los Angeles seat, after 24 years, would be to beat him in a primary, and housewife and LaRouche backer Andromidas is not likely to be the one. Republican Hardy has even less chance.

District 26 (57% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Howard Berman of Studio City. Republicans: Kenneth Frazier of Canoga Park and Robert Kerns of Northridge.
This San Fernando Valley district was created to give Democrat Berman a safe seat in Congress, and it's been that. There's no reason he should worry about either of his Republican challengers.

District 27 (55% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Mel Levine of Santa Monica. Republicans: Alvin Froehlich of Rancho Palos Verdes and Rob Scribner of Pacific Palisades. Libertarian: Larry Leathers of Venice. Peace and Freedom: Thomas O'Connor of Venice.
Former Los Angeles Rams running back Scribner spent $150,000 two years ago seeking this seat, and he wants another crack at Levine, who received only 53 percent of the vote. But Levine didn't campaign much then and is unlikely to make the same mistake again. Republicans, at least at this point, aren't giving Scribner much of a chance, and he first has to beat LaRouche backer and construction sales executive Froehlich in the primary.

District 28 (73% D - 19% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Julian Dixon of Inglewood and Joe Alcoset of Hawthorne. Republicans: George Adams of Los Angeles, Lionel Allen of Mar Vista and Aileen Cline of Canoga Park. Libertarian: Howard Johnson of Los Angeles.
Lionel Allen ran against Mel Levine two years ago, and now wants a crack at Dixon. Allen didn't survive the primary the first time, and even if he does this year, there's not much hope of unseating Dixon, who should have an even 10 years in Congress when his next term is over. Dixon's primary opponent is LaRouche backer Alcoset of Hawthorne.

District 29 (84% D - 11% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Gus Hawkins of Los Angeles and Mervin Evans of Huntington Park. Republican: John Van de Brooke of Sunnyvale. Libertarian: Waheed Boctor of Los Angeles.
Mervin Evans, a nice young man who got 9 percent of the vote against Hawkins two years ago, has begged us not say he hasn't a prayer of beating the 24-year congressional veteran. If he should have a miracle handy, it would sure upset Assemblywoman Maxine Waters, who has been waiting for some time for Hawkins to retire. Republican businessman Van de Brooke has even less chance, especially since he lives in Northern California.

District 30 (61% D - 30% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Marty Martinez of Monterey Park, Gil Barron of Rosemead and George Trivich of San Gabriel. Repub-

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licans: John Almquist of La Canada and Michael Raclovic of Alhambra. Libertarian: Kim Goldsworthy of Rosemead.

Although this district should be a sure thing for a Democrat, everybody agrees that two-term incumbent Martinez is going to have to work hard to hang onto his seat. For one thing, hard feelings still linger in the district from the time Martinez ousted Jack Fenton to win a seat in the state Assembly. For another, Republicans have shown they can run way ahead of registration in this heavily Hispanic district. Martinez is being challenged in the primary by school board member Barron and businessman and LaRouche supporter Trivich.

District 31 (72% D - 20% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Mervyn Dymally of Los Angeles and Kevin Zondervan of Hawthorne. Republicans: Gary Boogaard of Paramount, Jack McMurray and Mas Odoi of Torrance. Peace and Freedom: B. Kwaku Duren of Compton.

Usually somebody challenges Dymally in both the primary and general election, but so far nobody has come close. This year's crop, LaRouche backer and aerospace engineer Zondervan, or any of the three Republicans, have so far shown no signs of doing any better.

District 32 (58% D - 32% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Glenn Anderson of San Pedro and Margaret Thrasher of Long Beach. Republicans: Philip Dean of Long Beach and Joyce Robertson of Manhattan Beach. Peace and Freedom: John Donohue of Long Beach.

Republicans had their best opportunity to remove Anderson four year ago when Congressman Dan Lungren's brother, Brian, had the Republican nomination. Since then, Anderson has only increased his share of the vote and may do so again despite a primary challenge from interior decorator and LaRouche backer Thrasher.

District 33 (44% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent Dave Dreier of Covina. Democrats: Monty Hempel of Claremont and Paul Jeffrey of Glendora. Peace and Freedom: Mike Noonan of Claremont.

There was only one time that Dreier might have been removed from this solidly Republican district. That was when he and then congressman, now assemblyman, Wayne Grisham went head-to-head in 1982. Since then, things have been easy for him. Hempel, a college teacher, and Jeffrey, a masonry contractor who's a LaRouche backer, are competing to see who will be next to lose.

District 34 (63% D - 29% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Esteban Torres of La Puente. Republican: Charles House of Hacienda Heights.

Torres twice beat Paul Jackson to hold this solidly Democratic seat in eastern Los Angeles County. This year, he's being challenged by Deputy Sheriff House, and chances are excellent he will repeat.

District 35 (40% D - 49% R) - Republican: Incumbent Jerry Lewis of Redlands. Democrat: R. "Sarge" Hall of Adelanto.

Lewis once thought he'd like to be the state's lieutenant governor. Now, with eight years in Congress behind him and a nice spot on the Appropriations Committee, he's not going anywhere and retired non-com Hall isn't likely to change that.

District 36 (56% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent George Brown Jr. of Riverside. Republicans: Gary Arnold of Riverside, Bob Henley of Colton, Jim Norton of Fontana and Nina Pierce of Ontario.

Republicans think this fast-changing district, which gave Ronald Reagan 71 percent of its vote in 1984, should belong to them, and every two years they spend lots of money trying to beat liberal George Brown, so far without success. This time, Brown will get a new opponent (after beating John Paul Stark the last three times), most likely businessman Henley, who two years ago lost an Assembly race to Jerry Eaves. With few other prospects in the state, Republicans again figure to spend a lot trying to oust Brown.

District 37 (45% D - 45% R) - Republicans: Incumbent Alfred McCandless of Palm Desert and Bud Mathewson of Banning. Democrats: David Kolk of Riverside, Johnny Pearson of Perris and Dave Skinner of Riverside.

The only thing McCandless fears in this solidly Republican district is that Democrat Robert Presley will one day get tired of the state Senate and challenge him for the job. Other than that, he has nothing to worry about from perennial Republican challenger Mathewson, or any of the Democrats.

District 38 (49% D - 40% R) - Republican: Incumbent Robert Dornan of Garden Grove. Democrats: Dave Carter and Richard Robinson, both of Garden Grove. Libertarian: Lee Connelly of Buena Park.

"B-1 Bob" Dornan is always good material for a campaign, and the Democrats have two potentially good challengers in Judge Carter and Robinson, an assemblyman who decided to run for Congress rather than face a likely defeat in his own Assembly seat. The two Democrats, who both had war records that will appeal to conservative Orange County voters, will likely cut each other up some in the primary, but Dornan will still have to work hard to hold this seat.

Carter

Robinson

He proved to be an excellent money raiser in the $1 million campaign against incumbent Jerry Patterson two years ago, and he should do just as well defending himself this year. Although Dornan has to be the favorite to hold this seat, it should be a wonderful campaign to watch.

District 39 (35% D - 55% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Dannemeyer of Fullerton. Democrats: Maureen Pike of Los Angeles and David Vest of Placentia. Peace and Freedom: Frank Boeheim of Tustin.

Sometimes it's hard to remember there are Democrats in the heart of Orange County. But in this case two, housewife and LaRouche backer Pike, and administrator Vest, want to make the futile run at four-termer Dannemeyer, whose embarrassing campaign for U. S. Senate, in which he appeared with a stuffed turkey called "Rosie," will probably only help him win again.

District 40 (32% D - 57% R) - Republicans: Incumbent Robert Badham and Nathan Rosenberg of Newport Beach. Democrat: Art Hoffmann of Santa Ana. Peace and Freedom: Steve Sears of Irvine.

Stung by criticism of his congressional junketing, Badham received only 64 percent of the vote in 1984. If he behaves himself between now and election day, he may do better this year. He's not hurt by the fact that his Democratic opponent is a fancier of Lyndon LaRoche. Democrats are tying to drum up a write-in candidate to beat Hoffmann.

District 41 (39% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Lowery of San Diego. Democrats: Dan Kripke of La Jolla and Alex Maruniak of San Diego. Libertarian: Dick Rider of San Diego.

Democrats thought they had a good opponent against three-term incumbent Lowery in 1984, but he still managed to get 63 percent of the vote. Hopes are not even that high this year for physician Kripke and aerospace engineer and LaRouche fancier Maruniak.

District 42 (39% D - 51% R) - Republican: Incumbent Dan Lungren of Long Beach. Democrats: Michael Blackburn of Long Beach, Thomas McGreal of Newport Beach and Kevin Olsen of Torrance. Peace and Freedom: Kate McClatchy of Long Beach.

Lungren was the first of the state's Republican congressmen to realize he wasn't going to be the nominee for U. S. Senate. Since then, he's settled back into running for the House. Despite the efforts of one of the three Democrats — attorneys Blackburn and McGreal and customer service representative Olsen — his constituents will probably forgive him and return him for a fifth term.

District 43 (32% D - 55% R) - Republican: Incumbent Ron Packard of Carlsbad. Democrat: Joseph Chirra of Vista. Libertarian: Phyllis Avery of Oceanside.

Packard had to win this district as a write-in candidate in 1982. That's the last interesting campaign this district is likely to see for a long time. In 1984 the Democrat got 23 percent of the vote.

District 44 (56% D - 31% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Jim Bates of San Diego. Republicans: Michael London of San Diego, Bill Mitchell of San Diego and Gene Pierson of Chula Vista. Libertarian: Dennis Thompson of San Diego. Peace and Freedom: Shirley Isaacson of Los Angeles.

Republicans believe their party should hold all the congressional seats south of Los Angeles, and it bothers them that Jim Bates holds this San Diego-based district where Ronald Reagan got 52 percent of the vote. They think they may have a good challenger in Mitchell, a former San Diego deputy mayor, who must still beat out attorney London and auditor Pierson for the nomination. Bates had 70 percent of the vote in 1984, though, and beating him is a long shot.

District 45 (39% D - 48% R) - Republican: Incumbent Duncan Hunter of Coronado.

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Democrats: George Hollis, Hewitt Ryan and Michael Seeto. All of San Diego. Libertarian: Lee Schwartz of San Diego.

Hunter got even more votes than Reagan in this solidly Republican district. He is in no danger from any of his three Democratic challengers, one of whom, Hollis, is a LaRouche backer.

Senate

District 2 (57% D - 31% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Barry Keene of Beni cia. Republican: Dick Brann of Rio Vista. Peace and Freedom: Pamela Elizondo of Willits.

Republicans trumpet that they can topple the Senate's majority leader, but most observers see this as smoke meant to keep Keene — a Nervous Nellie at election time — tied up at home and out of GOP hair elsewhere. This district, which includes the coast from Marin County to the Oregon border, is split between environmentalists and the timber industry, and Keene has been able to mollify both sides. Brann, although a long-time member of the Bay Conservation and Development Commission, is not known as an environmentalist. Republican optimism comes from the fact that much of the rapid growth in this district has occurred in Solano County where Brann is a popular supervisor.

District 4 (51% D - 39% R) - Republican: Incumbent James Nielsen of Rohnert Park. Democrat: Franklin Cibula of Redding.

This district is rural, rugged and independent. It takes in the lush wine-growing areas around the Napa Valley and extends north to include Shasta County. If Republicans harbor notions of knocking off Keene in District 2, Democrats think they can return the favor by retiring the Senate's GOP kingpin — or at least pinning him down. Dems think Nielsen is vulnerable over past support for the governor's attempts to divert Northern California water to the south and over recent charges he used campaign money to hire members of his family. Some of this district also represents new territory for Nielsen, who had to move from his lifelong home in Woodland in order to stay in the district.

District 6 (58% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Leroy Greene of Carmichael. Republican: Sandy Smoley of Sacramento.

For the third consecutive election, the Sacramento area will see a bruising and expensive Senate fight that features two candidates with "incumbent advantage." In 1982 it was then-Assemblyman Greene against incumbent Senator John Doolittle. In 1984 it was Doolittle against former Senator Ray Johnson. This year it's Greene against Smoley, a popular county supervisor who may be better known in the district than Greene. Both sides see this race as a top priority, and both plan heavy voter-registration drives and a huge influx of money. Since both candidates have good images with voters, look for auxiliary issues to play important roles in the campaign — Smoley's outspoken support for a sports stadium in Sacramento; Greene's reputation as a hard worker for the district.

District 8 (64% D - 23% R) - Democrats: Jim Gonzalez of San Francisco and Louis Papan of Millbrae. Republicans: Russell Gray of San Bruno, Mike Gomez and Robert Silvestri of San Francisco.

Bay Area Democratic politics has never been tidy and the battle to succeed Democrat John Foran is just one more part of the mess. On the Democratic side, Assemblyman Lou Papan, a close ally of Speaker Willie Brown, should brush aside Jim Gonzales, an aide to San Fran Mayor Dianne Feinstein. There has never been much love lost between the Brown and Feinstein camps, so this part of the primary could be contentious. Normally, Republicans hardly count, but this year the GOP nominee could be feisty San Francisco County Supervisor Quentin Kopp, an independent who plans to run as a write-in in both the Democratic and Republican primaries. Kopp's supervisorial district lies within this district and his name ID exceeds Papan's. Private polls taken for Kopp show that he beats Papan. Whatever the outcome, the campaign should be interesting.

District 10 (56% D - 31% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Bill Lockyer of Hayward. Republican: Bruce Bergondy of Hayward.

What's wrong with East Bay Republicans? If ever a candidate has "vulnerable" stamped on his forehead, it's Bill Lockyer. Registration and growth trends in communities like Fremont and Livermore make this district marginal, and Lockyer's unpredictable behavior has generated unflattering publicity in recent years. But barring some bizarre incident, Lockyer will go back to the Senate because Republicans failed to come up with anything more than a retread who lost an Assembly race by 44,000 votes in 1984.

District 12 (54% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Dan McCorquodale of San Jose. Republicans: Bob Herriott of Milpitas and Thomas Legan of San Jose.

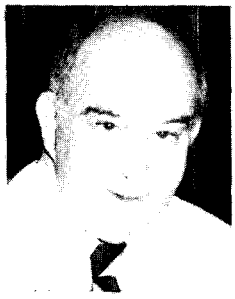
This district is sliding toward the GOP, and Republicans have given it a top priority. However, their chances for unseating McCorquodale may evaporate in a nasty and expensive primary. Some Republicans think Legan, a Santa Clara County supervisor backed by the Bay Area GOP establishment and Senator Becky Morgan from near-by Los Altos Hills, will mount a more formidable challenge to McCorquodale. But Herriott, an airline pilot supported by conservative Senators H.L. Richardson and John Doolittle, has already sniped that Legan is too liberal and too independent to be a loyal Republican. Herriott ran for Congress in 1984 against Democrat Don Edwards, losing by 45,000 votes.

District 14 (52% D - 38% R) - Republican: Incumbent Ken Maddy of Fresno. Democrat: Michael LeSage of Paso Robles.

LeSage, an attorney, can't stop tilting at windmills. Two years ago he tried to unseat Bakersfield Congressman Bill Thomas. Thomas won by 40 percentage points. Maddy has an easy ride.

District 16 (55% D - 36% R) - Democrats: George Ablin of Bakersfield and James Young of Arvin. Republicans: Donald Rogers of Bakersfield and Paul Young of Wasco.

The battle to succeed Senate dean Walter Stiern is everyone's top priority, and Republicans think they have the best shot to gain one on the Democrats. The district, which runs from Kings County to Pasadena, has been the scene of bitter Republican feuds in recent years. When conservative Don Rogers, giving up a safe Assembly seat to carry the GOP standard, announced his candidacy, moderate Congressman Bill Thomas of Bakersfield threatened to run a candidate against him. But Rogers and Thomas avoided a bitter primary after a "unity poll" showed Rogers the clear favorite. Democrats, on the other hand, have two attractive candidates: Ablin, a neurosurgeon and friend to



Ablin

Jim Young

Stiern, and Young, a community college chancellor. Senate Democratic leaders say they'll stay out of the primary unless it becomes nasty and threatens their chances in the fall. If that happens, watch them come in on the side of Young.

District 18 (48% D - 39% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Gary Hart of Santa Barbara. Republican: DeWayne Holmdahl of Lompoc. Libertarian: Jay Wood of Port Hueneme.

This affluent, coastal district is fast slipping away from Democrats, despite their best efforts to isolate most of Ventura County's Republicans in the neighboring 19th District. The biggest voting block is in Santa Barbara County where Democrats maintain a slim 45-39 percent registration edge, but where 13 percent of voters are registered as "declined to state." The popular Hart first won this seat after a bruising and expensive battle four years ago against Charles Imbrecht. He's also beaten Holmdahl, a Santa Barbara County supervisor, when the two squared off in an Assembly race in 1978. Still, Republicans think they have a chance, and Hart himself seems to be running scared. Why else would a liberal, death-penalty opponent come out against Chief Justice Rose Bird?

District 20 (57% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Alan Robbins of Van Nuys. Republicans: Lynn Davis of Granada Hills and Arra Haigazian of Sherman Oaks.

Senate Republicans are staying out of the primary battle between Davis, a businessman, and Haigazian, a retired business executive. Chances are they'll stay out of the general election, too. With so many Democratic fish to fry elsewhere across the state, Robbins is safe.

District 22 (58% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Herschel Rosenthal of Los Angeles. Republican: Daniel Sias of Westwood. Libertarian: Joseph Russell of Los Angeles. Peace and Freedom: Abby Kirk of Santa Monica.

Sias is an engineer but won't be able to construct any kind of scenario for defeating the ever-popular Rosenthal.

District 24 (69% D - 22% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Art Torres of South Pasadena. Republican: Lee Prentiss of South Pasadena. Libertarian: Laura Brown of Los Angeles.

In 1982 when Torres decided to move on from the Assembly to the Senate, he was half of a primary fight that sank the Hispanic communi-

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ties around East Los Angeles in a political mudbath (former Senator Alex Garcia was the other half). This year, having decided not to run for state controller Torres can take it easy. Prentiss is a police detective with the LAPD.

District 26 (63% D - 29% R)- Democrat: Incumbent Joseph Montoya of El Monte.

Oh, joy. Joe Montoya is coming back to Sacramento.

District 28 (73% D - 19% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Diane Watson of Los Angeles. Republican: Armand Vaquer of Hawthorne.

The most Democratic state Senate district up for election this year. Vaquer, a businessman, has a great name and no chance.

District 30 (69% D - 22% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Ralph Dills of Gardena. Republicans: Booker Cole Jr. of Torrance and Anthony Gray of Long Beach. Peace and Freedom: Lee Chauser of Long Beach.

Following his reelection, Dills will join Senators Alquist, Petris and Richardson as co-deans of the Senate.

District 32 (43% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent Ed Royce of Anaheim. Democrats: Francis Hoffman of Anaheim and Sal Sapien of Stanton.

Democrats talk about an upset here. Although the district is heavily Republican, it is also about 37 percent Hispanic. Democrat Sapien, the mayor pro tem of Stanton, is also Hispanic. Thus, he stands a chance, Democrats say. And if you buy that, we've got some oil wells you might like to buy. Actually, Democrats would like to force Royce to spend some of his campaign cash at home rather than in other races against other Democrats. To force him to do that, Sapien must first win the primary against Hoffman, a member of the Orange County Board of Education.

District 34 (55% D - 35% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Ruben Ayala of San Bernardino. Republicans: Daniel Norton of Fontana and Steve Turner of Rialto.

Republicans are beating Democrats in newly registered voters by a two-to-one margin here, and the district is becoming more and more conservative. But Ayala is a hard-working conservative Democrat who ran 10 points ahead of registration in 1982. In the GOP primary, Turner is supported by state Senator H.L. Richardson, and if H.L. decides to pump in some money, Turner could walk away with the primary. That will qualify him to lose to Ayala in November.

District 36 (49% D - 41% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Robert Presley of Riverside. Republicans: Gilberto Olivarria of Riverside and Anne Richardson of Mira Loma.

Republican squabbles in this district make OPEC meetings look like love fests. Olivarria is a Riverside police lieutenant who lost a close race to Democratic Assemblyman Steve Clute in 1984. Richardson is a businesswoman supported by another Richardson, namely H.L. (no relation). Olivarria got into the GOP primary because conservative Republicans talked of mounting a serious challenge to Presley. Olivarria likes Presley, as does about everyone else in this conservative district. In fact, Olivarria has said that should he win the primary, he plans to withdraw and endorse Presley. As far as the November election is concerned, the GOP primary may be academic, but at least it's entertaining.

District 38 (35% D - 50% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Craven of Oceanside. Libertarian: Betsy Mill of San Diego.

Democrats didn't even try.

District 40 (54% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Wadie Deddeh of Bonita. Republicans: William Hoover of Imperial Beach and Muriel Watson of Bonita. Peace and Freedom: William Beard of San Diego.

This is the only Democratic Senate district in San Diego County, but Republicans think that demographic trends indicate they'll soon own this territory, too. Deddeh hangs on because he's a tough campaigner and because Democrats registered 8600 new voters between March 1985 and January 1986. Republicans registered just over 7000. Hoover is a cop; Watson a teacher. Neither has much of a chance, which means Senate Republicans probably won't help much.

Assembly

District 1 (51% D - 39% R) - Republican: Incumbent Stan Statham of Oak Run. Democrat: Arlie Caudle of Hayfork.

The rural district that covers most of the northern quarter of the state and where Statham ran unopposed in '84. Conservative in nature, it has been a haven for Statham. Teacher Caudle won't disrupt the harmony.

District 2 (57% D - 31% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Dan Hauser of Arcata. Republicans: George Kennedy of Sebastopol and Lowell Mengel of Eureka.

Republicans thought they had Hauser two years ago when Supervisor Danny Walsh ran against him in an expensive and grueling campaign. But Hauser won a convincing victory, even capturing Walsh's home county of Humboldt. They might try again, but it's difficult to see how the GOP will fare better this time around, for neither primary candidate is as strong as Walsh. In that primary, Mengel would appear to have the edge due to the large block of voters from Eureka, where he is a city councilman. Kennedy is a businessman from Sonoma County.

District 3 (46% D - 42% R) - Democrats: Len Fulton of Paradise and Floyd Marsh of Williams. Republicans: Chris Chandler and David Evans of Yuba City, Wayne Harrison of Marysville, Ray Narbaitz, John Stoos and Hilda Wheeler of Chico.

The huge primary field materialized because incumbent Republican Wally Herger is running for Congress. Normally whoever emerges from the Republican primary has an easy time in November, but Assembly Democrats think the district is ripe for an upset if rancher and Colusa County Supervisor Marsh can win their primary. Marsh, former president of the National Wool Growers Association, has strong ties to agriculture. Winning the primary is going to be an uphill battle, however, because Fulton is a well-known supervisor from Butte County, by far the largest voting block in the district. The Republican primary is going to be a slugfest because five of the six candidates have substantial constituents or high name recognition: Chandler, an attorney and son of a Sutter County supervisor; Evans, Herger's administrative assistant; Narbaitz, a former television sportscaster and aide to Assemblyman Stan Statham; Stoos, a pro-life activist; and Wheeler, a Butte County supervisor

Chandler

Evans

Stoos

Wheeler

with a reputation for successfully taking on Tom Hayden and the CED in Chico. The early line favors Chandler, Evans or Stoos.

District 4 (57% D - 30% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Thomas Hannigan of Fairfield. Republican: Steven Hague of Davis.

Hague is a student at UC Davis, and Hannigan is going to give him a sound lesson in electoral politics.

District 5 (51% D - 38% R) - Democrats: John Byouk of Roseville and Jack Dugan of Citrus Heights. Republicans: Joseph Brouillette of Loomis and Tim Leslie of Carmichael. Libertarian: Charles Carr of Loomis.

Two years ago Republican Leslie came within 1400 votes of unseating incumbent Democrat Jean Moorhead Duffy. With Duffy retiring from the Assembly, the GOP thinks it has a clear shot with Leslie and has given this district one of their highest priorities. But this won't be a cake walk despite Leslie's almost victory in '84. Democrats think Dugan has the kind of career that appeals to district voters, who tend to be more conservative than Democratic. A retired Army officer who served with distinction in Vietnam, Dugan heads up the attorney general's crime prevention bureau. With strong help from the Democratic leadership, he should brush aside Byouk, a member of the Roseville City Council. On the GOP side, Leslie, with the backing of Assembly Republicans, should have no trouble with Brouillette, a political science teacher. A Leslie-Dugan race could cost each side $500,000 or more.

District 6 (57% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Lloyd Connelly of Sacramento. Republicans: David Bain of Rancho Cordova and David Green of Sacramento.

Bain, it turns out, has the backing of Lyndon LaRouche's political organization, which has

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caused the GOP to deny him their support. It doesn't matter. Connelly is unbeatable.

District 7 (51% D - 38% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Norm Waters of Plymouth. Republican: Terry Holm of Placerville. Libertarian: Robert Page of Colfax.

Over half the district's voters live in El Dorado and the rural southern part of Sacramento County. El Dorado registration is dead even between Republicans and Democrats; Sacramento is a 2-to-1 edge for the Dems. Waters, who ran 17 points ahead of registration in 1984, is too popular in both places for Holm, a criminologist.

District 8 (54% D - 37% R) - Democrat: Mary Jadiker of Cobb. Republicans: Jim Ford of Napa, Bev Hansen of Santa Rosa, Martin McClure of Santa Rosa, Harold Moskowite of Napa and Tim Riley of Sonoma.

Some observers say that incumbent Republican Don Sebastiani took a hard look at the facts and decided to run for state controller rather than face a losing campaign for reelection. The facts are these: Two years ago Sebastiani barely beat Jadiker even though she had little money and little help from Assembly Democrats. This year they're backing Jadiker to the hilt and a heavy registration drive last year added over 3000 new Democratic voters. Republicans admit this will be the hardest district to hold in the GOP column. Among the GOP challengers, Moskowite, a rancher and Napa County supervisor, would seem to have the best chance, although some conservative members of the Republican caucus are backing rancher McClure. Hansen's campaign is managed by a former aide to Assembly Republican leader Pat Nolan, although Nolan himself is staying out of the fray. Riley once worked for two assemblymen, Sebastiani and Tom McClintock.

District 9 (52% D - 34% R) - Republican: Incumbent William Filante of Greenbrae. Democrat: Johanna Willmann of San Rafael.

This is another district where the Democrats have had active registration drives, adding nearly 2700 to their margin last year. In 1984 they thought they could unseat Filante but the incumbent had an easy time of it. This time, however, Dems think they have a stronger candidate in Willmann, the mayor of Fairfax, and say they're going all out to win the district, which takes in Marin and southern Sonoma counties.

District 10 (58% D - 32% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Phillip Isenberg of Sacramento. Republican: Daryl Sullivan of Elk Grove.

The non-Sacramento parts of this district are growing, and the growth is predominantly Republican in areas like Contra Costa County. That could pose a future problem for Isenberg, but for now the former mayor of Sacramento can fish in these waters.

District 11 (65% D - 24% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Robert Campbell of Richmond. Republican: Timothy DeWitt of Richmond.

Campbell ran unopposed in 1984. He has about the same concern this year.

District 12 (62% D - 24% R)- Democrats: Incumbent Tom Bates of Berkeley and Mary Lintner of Oakland. Republicans: Brad Sparks of Berkeley and Jerald Udinsky of Oakland. Libertarian: William McCord of Piedmont. Peace and Freedom: Emma Mar of Oakland.

Tom Bates has no problems, either in the primary or in the general election. His Democratic opponent is supported by Lyndon LaRouche.

District 13 (73% D - 15% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Elihu Harris of Oakland. Republicans: Paulette Matthews of Oakland and David Norman of Alameda.

Republicans are actually vying for the priviledge of facing Harris in November.

District 14 (64% D - 25% R)- Democrat: Incumbent Johan Klehs of San Leandro. Republicans: Curtis Jones of Oakland and Richard Wong of Castro Valley.

Last fall Klehs thought about trekking in the Himalayas. He could probably do it this year and still win reelection.

District 15 (38% D - 50% R) - Republican: Incumbent William Baker of Walnut Creek. Democrat: Wayne Bennett of San Ramon.

Nearly every Republican in the East Bay is stuffed into this district. Bennett, a city councilman, has about as much chance of beating Baker as the Golden State Warriors have of winning the 1985-86 NBA championship.

District 16 (68% D - 15% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Art Agnos. Republican: Max Woods. Peace and Freedom: Joyce Schon and Meg Weber. All are from San Francisco.

Woods, who opposed Agnos in 1984, ran 4 percent ahead of GOP registration.

District 17 (63% D - 20% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Willie Brown Jr. Republicans: Jeff Corino and Timothy Wikle. Libertarian: Bonnie Hoy. All are from San Francisco.

Willie Brown's endorsement of Rose Bird probably won't hurt him.

District 18 (55% D - 31% R) - Democrats: Ben Barrientos of San Jose, Delaine Eastin of Union City and Elwood Johnson of Milpitas. Republicans: Carl Bocchini and Leo Mehan of Fremont and Reynold Schweickhardt of Milpitas. Libertarian: Charles Hanes of San Jose.

Incumbent Alister McAlister, who is running for state controller, has kept this a safe Democratic seat despite its growing GOP registration and conservative leanings. Now, however, with Democrats anxious to keep it in their column and Republicans smelling an upset, the general election could turn heated and expensive. On the Democratic side, the Assembly leadership is behind Eastin, a councilwoman from Union City, but she'll get a tough race from Johnson, the mayor pro tem of Milpitas. Her base in Union City provides more punch than his in Milpitas, however, and that, plus support from the leadership, should put her into the finals. Among the Republicans, both Mehan and Bocchini have lost to McAlister in the past, Mehan in 1984 and Bocchini in 1978. Mehan appears the favorite after garnering a host of endorsements from local elected officials. Schweickhardt, a businessman, lost the GOP primary in the 21st Assembly District in 1984.

District 19 (61% D - 26% R) - Democrats: Michael Nevin of Daly City and Jackie Speier of Redwood City. Republicans: Terence Faulkner of San Francisco and Michael Rocco of Berkeley.

This is a primary donnybrook for Democrats, and one they'd just as soon avoid. Nevin, a Daly City councilman and San Francisco police inspector, has the support of Speaker Brown and just about every other Bay Area Democrat, including the man who is giving up this district — Assembly Rules Committee chair Lou Papan. Normally that would be more than enough to put Nevin into office. But Speier is the early favorite. Not only is she a formidable campaigner, over two-thirds of the district's Democrats live in San Mateo County where Speier is a well-known county supervisor. The stakes are high because the Democratic primary winner will win in November.

District 20 (45% D - 43% R) - Democrats: Ed Bacciocco of San Mateo and Kevin Kelly of Redwood City. Republicans: William Duplissea of San Carlos and John Ward of Burlingame.

Another of those musical-district seats on the Peninsula that opened up when the incumbent — in this case, Republican Bob Naylor — decided to seek higher office. The Republican primary should decide things here. Among Republicans, Ward is a moderate San Mateo County supervisor with substantial local support who is not well liked by conservative members of the Assembly's Republican caucus. They support the more conservative Duplissea. On the Democratic side, Bacciocco has the support of the Assembly leadership.

District 21 (53% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Byron Sher of Palo Alto. Republicans: Kelly Downing of Palo Alto and Robert Philips of Sunnyvale. Libertarian: Thomas Grey of Sunnyvale. Peace and Freedom: Frank DeSio of Redwood City.

Republican registration is creeping up in this district, although there is nothing to indicate that Sher won't return for another two-year term.

District 22 (41% D - 46% R) - Republicans: Henry Olsen of San Jose, Charles Quackenbush of Los Altos and Reed Sparks of San Jose. Democrat: Brent Ventura of Los Gatos. Libertarian: Dustin Baker of Saratoga.

Ernie Konnyu is moving on to run for Congress, hence another Bay Area seat is open. Republicans should retain it, although there are two things to keep in mind. The Democratic candidate, Ventura, is the mayor of Los Gatos where Republicans outnumber Democrats. Ventura is also the highest vote-getter in Los Gatos history. Second, voters here have an independent streak. In 1984 a write-in candidate polled an impressive 35 percent of the vote against Konnyu. Republicans may also help the Dems if their primary turns nasty. Olsen has strong support from the Assembly Republican leadership, while Quackenbush is an Ed Zschau-ish kind of self-made man who appeals to district voters. Sparks is the vice-mayor of San Jose. If Assembly Republicans want Olsen bad enough, they can probably spend enough money to force him down the district's throat. But that could cause enough of a November backlash to send Ventura to Sacramento.

District 23 (62% D - 26% R) - Democrat: Incumbent John Vasconcellos of San Jose. Republicans: Lynn Knapp of San Jose and Brian Sloan of Santa Clara. Libertarian: Kennita Watson of San

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Jose. Peace and Freedom: Kerry Williams of San Jose.

There just aren't enough Republicans around to mount an effective challenge to Vasconcellos.

District 24 (55% D - 33% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Dominic Cortese. Republicans: C. Wayne Lorentz and Jack Sandoval. Libertarian: John Webster. All are from San Jose.

Teacher Sandoval is back again after losing twice to Cortese, and he should defeat LaRouchee Lorentz in the GOP primary. Although the registration gap is narrowing in south San Jose, it isn't yet enough to help Republicans.

District 25 (54% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Rusty Areias of Salinas. Republican Ben Gilmore of Morgan Hill. Libertarian: Mark Hinkle of San Jose.

Even Republicans admit that Areias is just too popular for them to take advantage of growing GOP registration.

District 26 (57% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Patrick Johnston of Stockton. Republican: Douglas Biggs of Stockton.

Assembly Republicans took a major shot at Johnston two years ago and came up so short they're not going to bother very much in '86.

District 27 (55% D - 35% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Gary Condit of Ceres. Republicans: Gerald DeYoung of Oakdale. Libertarian: Stephen Gerringer of Modesto.

According to the Dems, Condit polls higher here than either Reagan or Deukmejian, and that kind of popularity overcomes the fact that this is really a marginal Central Valley district.

District 28 (54% D - 32% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Sam Farr of Carmel. Republican: Jeff Bosshard of Santa Cruz.

Watch out, Sam Farr. A political Magnum .357 has emerged in this district. Okay, for now he's nothing more than the mayor of Carmel, but one never knows. The road to the White House has started with smaller steps ("Bedtime for Bonzo," for example). Meanwhile, back to reality. The Democrats gained registration last year, and it probably will take someone like Clint Eastwood to pry Farr out of this seat.

District 29 (41% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent Eric Seastrand of Salinas. Democrat: Robert Weber of Paso Robles. Libertarian: Jerry Steddum of Santa Maria.

On a map, this coastal district looks like an alligator with its mouth open. Guess what it's devouring. Democratic candidates.

District 30 (61% D - 30% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Jim Costa of Fresno. Republican: Blaine Anderson of Fresno.

The GOP isn't even talking about a minor challenge to Costa this year.

District 31 (58% D - 35% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Bruce Bronzan of Fresno. Republican: Don Farrington of Fresno.

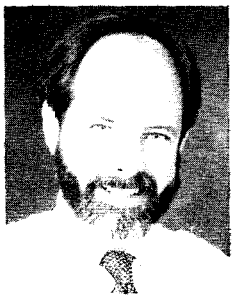
Republican registration gains of late aren't enough to offset Bronzan's popularity.

District 32 (46% D - 45% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Jones of Fresno.

Democrats had enough of Jones two years ago.

District 33 (54% D - 38% R) - Democrats: John Corcoran Jr. and Thomas Fallgatter. Republicans: Anna Allen and Trice Harvey. Libertarian: Craig Gifford. All are from Bakersfield.

Don Rogers' bid for the state Senate opened this seat up, and a Republican should be favored come November. But Assembly Democrats say that Fallgatter, an attorney, could pinch this seat away should he survive the primary. His opponent, Corcoran, is a retired lawyer. On the Republican side, the Assembly caucus has



Fallgatter

Harvey

thrown its weight behind Harvey, a Kern County supervisor, who should defeat Allen, a rancher and local party activist. Harvey has the best chance in the fall.

District 34 (46% D - 45% R) - Republican: Incumbent Phillip Wyman of Tehachapi.

Wyman was one of the 35,000 or so elected officials who toyed with the idea of running for controller but opted for a safe reelection. Can't get much safer than being unopposed.

District 35 (50% D - 36%) - Democrat: Incumbent Jack O'Connell of Carpinteria. Republican: Mark Urdahl of Oxnard. Libertarian: Robert Bakhaus of Santa Barbara.

Assembly Republicans look at the registration numbers and can't figure out why a Democrat still holds this district. Not only a Democrat, but a liberal Democrat loyal to Willie Brown. What Republicans don't figure on is O'Connell himself, a hard-working representative who has earned the respect of independent-minded voters. In 1984 the GOP ran the popular sheriff of Santa Barbara County, and O'Connell whomped him. This time, Assembly Republicans think that Urdahl, a 26-year-old graduate of UC Santa Barbara, will turn the trick.

District 36 (40% D - 48% R) - Republicans: Incumbent Thomas McClintock of Newbury Park and Paul Hamel of Ventura. Democrats: Paul Golis of Thousand Oaks and Frank Nekimken of Newbury Park. Libertarian: Bruce Driscoll of Thousand Oaks.

McClintock briefly pondered running for Congress, and that caused Hamel to file for the Assembly. Since McClintock decided not to run for Congress, Hamel decided not to campaign. The Democratic primary is between a writer (Golis) and and housing counselor (Nekimken). Neither is a threat to McClintock.

District 37 (39% D - 51% R) - Republicans: Incumbent Cathie Wright of Simi Valley. Democrat: William Hesse of Chatsworth. Libertarian: Gregory Dull of Oak View.

In this district, smile when you say "Democrat."

District 38 (43% D - 49% R) - Republican: Incumbent Marian La Follette of Northridge. Democrat: Mark Lit of Northridge.

Lit is an economist used to dealing with numbers. He should take a good, hard look at the registration figures.

District 39 (57% D - 34% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Richard Katz of Panorama City. Republican: Robert Thoreson of Northridge.

This is a conservative San Fernando Valley district where Katz and Thoreson have squared off before (1984). In winning, Katz ran behind registration, but Democrats feel that their party's voters are loyal enough to send him back again. Republicans aren't so sure and have put this race into their Top 5 category. Thoreson, a police officer, is a hard campaigner who has appeal with conservatives and family ties inside the district's Hispanic community. Badly outspent in 1984, he can expect a lot of help from Assembly Republicans this time around.

District 40 (55% D - 35% R)- Democrat: Incumbent Tom Bane of Van Nuys. Republicans: Bruce Dahl of Sherman Oaks and Brian Dennis of North Hollywood.

Another one of those districts where Democrats suffer from creeping Republicanism. Although this isn't the year, the registration figures are improving enough for the GOP to take a hard look at Bane in the future.

District 41 (40% D - 51% R) - Republican: Incumbent Pat Nolan of Glendale. Democrat: John Vollbrecht of Los Angeles. Peace and Freedom: Patricia Bennett of Glendale.

Nolan trounced Vollbrecht two years ago. Since then Democratic registration has declined.

District 42 (40% D - 51% R) - Republican: Incumbent Richard Mountjoy of Arcadia.

Just what every incumbent needs — a nice, quiet election season.

District 43 (55% D - 36% R) - Democrats: Terry Friedman of Los Angeles, Bruce Margolin of West Hollywood and Rosemary Woodlock of Woodland Hills. Republicans: Marc Schuyler of Tarzana and Lou Steeg of Sherman Oaks. Peace and Freedom: John Honigsfeld of Los Angeles.

Some people say this is part of a chain-reaction sponsored by the Berman-Waxman political machine that dominates West Los Angeles politics. First, state Controller Ken Cory announced he wouldn't seek reelection. But he did it so late in the process that it caught everyone off guard — everyone but his political allies, Berman-Waxman. When Cory bowed out, Assemblyman Gray Davis (another Berman-Waxman ally) bowed in for controller, thus opening up this seat, also at the last minute. And whaddya know, the Berman-Waxman folks just happened to have a candidate ready to fill Davis' shoes — Terry Friedman. Friedman, an attorney, is close friends with Assemblyman Burt Margolin. Now, Assemblyman Margolin is no relation to Bruce Margolin who is also running for the Democratic nomination. Confused? Berman-Waxman is not confused but firmly behind Friedman. Speaker Brown is keeping hands off. In the GOP primary, Steeg is a LaRouchee and Schuyler was recruited as cannon fodder for Davis. It's Friedman all the way.

District 44 (59% D - 30% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Tom Hayden of Santa Monica and Alex Cota of Los Angeles. Repub-

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licans: Bill Mundell of Santa Monica and Gloria Stout of Pacific Palisades. Libertarian: Neal Donner of Los Angeles. Peace and Freedom: Carol Berman of Venice.

Cota ran against Hayden in the '84 primary and managed less than 20 percent of the vote. On the GOP side, activists are waiting to see who emerges from a toss-up primary before pouring in the inevitable anti-Hayden money.

District 45 (59% D - 30% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Burt Margolin of Los Angeles. Republicans: Gerald Broderson of Hollywood and Jana Olson of North Hollywood. Libertarian: Donald Meyer of Inglewood. Peace and Freedom: Sylvia Kushner of Los Angeles.

Margolin can spend most of his time helping friend Terry Friedman win election in the 43rd Assembly District.

District 46 (59% D - 28% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Mike Roos and William Jones of Los Angeles. Republican: Jeffrey Wright of San Marino. Libertarian: Marel Bates of Los Angeles. Peace and Freedom: John O'Brien of Hollywood.

Some day, the axe may fall on Roos because of the Moriarty investigations. If anything ever surfaces against him, he might run into difficulty in a Democratic primary. For now, however, engineering analyst Jones isn't going to give Roos, the Assembly majority leader, much trouble.

District 47 (83% D - 10% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Teresa Hughes. Republicans: Victor Brown and James Delurgio. All from Los Angeles.

It's always somewhat amazing that two Republicans would actually want this nomination.

District 48 (85% D - 9% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Maxine Waters of Los Angeles. Republican: Ezola Foster of South Gate. Libertarian: Jose Castaneda of South Gate.

Two years ago, the Republican candidate ran five points ahead of registration. If that trend continues, Waters ought to be in trouble somewhere around the turn of the 22nd Century.

District 49 (73% D - 19% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Gwen Moore of Los Angeles. Republicans: Allan Feldman of Marina del Rey and Eric Givens of Los Angeles. Peace and Freedom: Susan Gong of Culver City.

Gwen Moore thought about running for the Board of Equalization. Had she decided to do it, the Democrats would still have won.

District 50 (77% D - 16% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Curtis Tucker of Inglewood.

District 53 (60% D - 29% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Dick Floyd of Hawthorne. Republican: Roger Fiola of Hawthorne. Peace and Freedom: Antoinette Kramer of Carson.

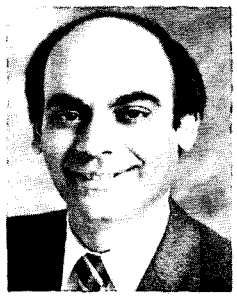
Floyd will return as the Assembly's resident smoker of cheap cigars.

District 54 (66% D - 26% R) - Democrats: Dan Branstine of Lakewood, Tom Cochee of Bellflower, Doris Davis of Compton, Marty Israel of Paramount, Willard Murray of Compton, Ray O'Neal and Kent Spieller of Bellflower, Larry Ward of Lakewood and Edward Waters of Compton. Republican: Paul Zeltner of Lakewood. Peace and Freedom: Vikki Murdock of Lakewood.

The battle to replace Assembly Speaker pro Tempore Frank Vicencia should take place in the Democratic primary, but there are some interesting things to note. First, Waters is the son of Assemblywoman Maxine Waters and has the speaker's main agent, Richie Ross, running his campaign. But Waters is not his mother's clone. In fact, he's fairly conservative, which could help him in this jumbled, conservative, blue-collar district where only 30 percent of the population is black. Waters, however, doesn't have the backing of the entire Assembly Democratic caucus. Some members support Speiller, an attorney. Others support Ward, a member of the Lakewood School Board. And then there is Murray, also black and an aide to Congressman Mervyn Dymally. What everyone is reluctant to admit is that should Waters or Murray win, it may

Ward

Murray


Spieller

Zeltner

Los Angeles City Council last December. Since then the 55th has been without a representative in Sacramento. So, they held a special election April 8th to elect a successor to Alatorre. The roster of candidates in that election was the same as those for the June 3rd primary. But to win that special election, a candidate had to get

Hernandez

Polanco

50 percent plus one vote. No one did. Polanco, Alatorre's chief deputy, led the pack with 38.9 percent thanks to a significant write-in vote. He was followed by Hernandez with 37.3 percent. Republican Lutz was third with close to 10 percent. Because no one received the required amount, there will be two — count 'em, two — elections on June 3rd: a run-off between Polanco, Lutz and two minor party candidates and the regular primary. It is conceivable that Polanco could win the general election and lose the Democratic primary since Hernandez decided to contest the primary. So it's going to be a confusing and expensive spring in East Los Angeles as Polanco has the support of Alatorre, state Senator Art Torres, Mayor Tom Bradley and most Assembly Democrats while Hernandez is backed by Assemblywoman Gloria Molina and Congressman Ed Roybal.

District 56 (78% D - 13% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Gloria Molina and Virginia Belmontez. Republicans: Kelley Clark and Henry Gamboa. All are from Los Angeles.

Belmontez is the regional director for MAPA, the Mexican-American Political Association that is now headed by Richard Chavez, son of Cesar. Republican Gamboa is backed by LaRouche, Molina should win handily and return to Sacramento.

District 57 (62% D - 27% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Dave Elder of San Pedro. Republican: Clair Barnes of Long Beach. Peace and Freedom: Max Gundersheimer of Long Beach.

A scoot for Elder.

District 58 (41% D - 48% R) - Republican: Incumbent Dennis Brown of Long Beach. Democrats: Michael Ferrall and Andrew

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Republicans think that, despite the numbers, they have a chance here because their candidate is Hispanic and much of the district is also Hispanic. In addition Velasco can draw on well-known show business contacts as he is engineer for the popular drive-time Lohman and Barkley radio show. Tanner should win, however.

District 61 (41% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Leonard of Redlands. Democrat: Richard Valdez of Crestline. American Independent: Margie Hart of Barstow.

No contest for Leonard.

District 62 (43% D - 48% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Lancaster of Covina. Democrat: Wayne Wendt of West Covina.

Lancaster's eighth Assembly victory is assured.

District 63 (60% D - 33% R) - Republican: Incumbent Wayne Grisham of Norwalk. Democrats: Ruth Stephenson of Downey and Bob White of Norwalk.

Democrats think White has little chance of unseating Grisham this fall. What they're aiming for is 1987. That's right — 1987. Dems feel that Grisham will run for the state Senate seat being vacated by Democrat Paul Carpenter, should Carpenter win his race for the Board of Equalization this fall. Then, they say, White will be in line for the special election to replace Grisham. Of course, the Democrats may not have to wait until 1987 if Grisham gets too complacent and fails to aggressively campaign. Two years ago this district was represented by a Democrat — Bruce Young. Stephenson is backed by LaRouche.

District 64 (37% D - 53% R) - Republican: Incumbent Ross Johnson of Fullerton. Democrats: Peter Dimopoulos of Fullerton and Jo Marie Lisa of Los Angeles.

Johnson can concentrate on his death-penalty initiative.

District 65 (44% D - 46% R) - Republican: Incumbent Charles Bader of Pomona. Democrats: Bill Christopher of Hesperia and Hal Jackson of Pomona.

Three years ago Democrats outnumbered Republicans in this district. Christopher, a maintenance supervisor, and Jackson, a youth authority chaplain, won't restore the numbers. Jackson ran against Bader in 1984 — and lost big.

District 66 (60% D - 29% R) - Democrats: Incumbent Gerald Eaves of Rialto and John Hobbs of San Bernardino. Republican: Carol Turner of Rialto.

Eaves got to the Assembly in 1984 by performing a near-impossible task — knocking off an incumbent (Terry Goggin) in the primary. Hobbs, an educator, finished a dismal third in that same primary and won't do much better this time around. Nor will the Republican despite GOP claims that this area is sliding into their camp.

District 67 (32% D - 58% R) - Republican: Incumbent John Lewis of Yorba Linda. Democrats: Ray Anderson of Orange and Marion Hundley of Yorba Linda.

Anderson polled 23 percent of the vote against Lewis in 1984, and there is nothing to indicate he'll improve on that total. Hundley is identified with the LaRouche clan.

District 68 (54% D - 35% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Steve Clute of Riverside. Republican: Matt Webb of Moreno Valley. Peace and Freedom: Violet Schmidt of Beaumont.

Republicans thought they had Clute on the ropes in 1984 but came up short. This year, they've made the 68th their Number 3 priority statewide, indicating another expensive bloodbath in Riverside. The district lies in one of the fastest growing areas of the state, and the GOP claims that the growth favors their side. Registration numbers for the past year indicate Democrats have gained a percentage point or two. Clute, for all his supposed vulnerabilities, is popular, especially among veterans groups, and it will be an uphill struggle for businessman Webb to unseat him. Webb's family is both a boon and a bane this year. First, his late father was a highly respected engineer, and the family is well-known and well liked. But his cousin, Steve Webb — who once considered running himself — was forced out as a city councilman recently after having lost a recall election in Moreno Valley.

District 69 (35% D - 53% R) - Republican: Incumbent Nolan Frizzelle of Huntington Beach. Democrat: Jack Baldwin of Irvine.

A yawner for Frizzelle.

District 70 (28% D - 61% R) - Republican: Gil Ferguson of Balboa Island. Democrat: Geoffrey Gray of Newport Beach.

The most Republican Assembly district in California.

District 71 (44% D - 46% R) - Republican: Incumbent Doris Allen of Cypress. Democrat: Mark Rosen of Garden Grove. Peace and Freedom: C.T. Weber of Garden Grove.

Allen expected a big challenge in 1984 with lots of cash and help from Democrats statewide. But the challenge never materialized, and she waltzed back to Sacramento. This year attorney Rosen seems to be on his own as Democrats aren't even talking about a challenge.

District 72 (51% D - 38% R) - Democrat: Daniel Griset of Santa Ana. Republicans: George Heaney and Dick Longshore of Santa Ana.

The Republicans Numero Uno. The incumbent, Democrat Richard Robinson, thought so little of his reelection chances that he decided to run for Congress against Bob Dornan. That's in part because he beat Republican Longshore by only 256 votes in 1984. Longshore is up once again and is backed by Assembly Republicans, which should give him a big leg up on Heaney, a workers' compensation rep. As for November, Republicans think this time Longshore will be rewarded for his patience. Democrats believe Griset, the 30-ish mayor of Santa Ana, will keep the district in their column. Lots of money and effort will be expended here.

District 73 (43% D - 47% R) - Republican: Incumbent David Kelley of Hemet. Democrat: Byron Powell of Corona.

Teacher Powell has no chance against the veteran Kelley.

District 74 (33% D - 53% R) - Republican: Incumbent Robert Frazee of Carlsbad. Libertarian: Don Ellis of Oceanside.

The sacrificial lamb in this district is a Libertarian who bills himself as an "investor."

District 75 (35% D - 50% R) - Republican: Incumbent Sunny Mojonnier of Encinitas. Libertarian: John Murphy of San Diego. Peace and Freedom: Arnie Schoenberg of San Diego.

After attracting 72 percent of the vote in 1984, Mojonnier didn't attract a Democratic opponent.

District 76 (35% D - 53% R) - Republican: Incumbent Bill Bradley of San Marcos. Democrats: Alice Keyser of El Cajon and Robert White of Bonita. Peace and Freedom: Jill Thornsberry of Lakeside.

Bradley's impressive string of victories will continue again this year despite the best efforts of Keyser, a businesswoman, and White, a labor management administrator.

District 77 (38% D - 49% R) - Republican: Incumbent Larry Stirling of La Mesa. Democrat: William Smelko of La Mesa.

Stirling has an opponent for the first time since 1980 — but not a challenge.

District 78 (44% D - 41% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Lucy Killea. Republican: Earl Cantos Jr. Libertarian: Joseph Shea. American Independent: Charles Ulmschneider. All are from San Diego.

Republicans grump that this should be their district and have put it into their top 5. Democratic registration has slipped three points and the GOP has gained four since Killea first won in 1982. Last year alone, Republicans registered 6000 more voters than did Democrats and by election day, registration between the two parties could be dead even. Republicans thus plan to spend and spend and spend to unseat Killea. But the numbers seem irrelevant. Two years ago the GOP took a major shot a Killea with a popular San Diego County supervisor who ran an aggressive campaign backed with lots of money. They got bombed when Killea, a former vice mayor of San Diego, ran 20 points ahead of registration. This year Republicans are back with 30-year-old Earl Cantos Jr., son of a retired judge.

District 79 (59% D - 29% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Pete Chacon. Republican: Robert Ard. Libertarian: Pat Wright. Peace and Freedom: Bernice Wertheimer. All are from San Diego.

This district is the black and Hispanic sections of San Diego. Thus Republicans think they have a chance with Ard, a black minister and former president of the Black Council of Churches. Although an active Republican since 1964, Ard led the state's Jesse Jackson delegation to the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. Not great credentials for a Republican.

District 80 (53% D - 35% R) - Democrat: Incumbent Steve Peace of Chula Vista. Republicans: Tom DuBose and Jay Martin of Chula Vista. Libertarian: Randolph Myrseth of National City.

Peace skated by in 1984 without an opponent and since has moved up in the Assembly leadership. But the man who made "Attack of the Killer Tomatoes" an enduring part of the American cultural landscape will have to do battle in 1986, probably with DuBose who has the support of the Republican Assembly caucus. A 23-year resident of the district, DuBose is president of a cash register company and fluent in Spanish, an important asset in this heavily Hispanic district.

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LAWYERS, INSURANCE CO

Which pocket wi

By ANN

Its official title and summary on the June 3rd ballot are complicated and dull enough to put most voters to sleep, but Proposition 51 is likely to spark one of the most emotion-laden and expensive campaigns ever waged in California.

The "Multiple Defendants Liability for Tort Damages" initiative — better known simply as "deep pockets" — pits against each other two segments of society the public loves to hate — lawyers and insurance companies. Each side has in its corner some powerful allies with more virtuous reputations — cities and counties are siding with the insurance companies, doctors and businesses that favor Proposition 51; consumer groups and victims' rights advocates are backing the attorneys opposed to the initiative.

In the 30-second TV spot wars, expect victims of asbestosis and DES-caused cancer to compete for voters' sympathies with hapless cities forced to pay millions to accident victims when a drunk driver was really at fault or with youngsters gazing forlornly at a playground closed because liability insurance was canceled.

Mervin Field's *California Poll* shows that through April few voters were even aware of the measure, but those who were, were leaning strongly toward approval. Still, those in the initiative-passage business generally believe that it's easier to defeat an initiative than to pass it.

Both sides have hired big guns to run their campaigns, and predictions are that the cost of the race will approach the record $10.4 million spent two years ago on an unsuccessful property tax measure sponsored by Howard Jarvis. Woodward & McDowell of Burlingame, who managed the successful lottery initiative in 1984, is representing the campaign for Proposition 51. Berman and D'Agostino, the Los Angeles campaign firm behind the defeat of Governor Deukmejian's reapportionment initiative in 1984, has been hired by the California Trial Lawyers Association to represent it and consumer groups opposed to the measure. The trial lawyers have also paid $12,000 to Bobbie Metzger, former press secretary to Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, for work her public relations firm has done on the campaign.

A full warchest

By late March backers of the initiative had reported $1.4 million in contributions — most of it from medical groups and insurance companies — and had begun running three 30-second television ads statewide, designed to convince Californians that the state's "deep pocket" liability law is robbing the taxpayers and forcing cities and counties to go broke.

The opposition, expected to dig deeply into the pockets of the 5400-member Trial Lawyers Association, had reported only $216,199 in contributions as of March 22nd, all from 23 individual attorneys, including $5000 from Melvin Belli. A coalition of consumer groups calling itself the Committee Against Proposition 51 hadn't even filed notice of its existence with the secretary of state until March 21st, so its first campaign finance statement won't be due until May 22nd — less than two weeks before the election.

The only initiative measure on an otherwise lackluster list of ballot proposals, Proposition 51 seeks to change the complex legal doctrine of joint-and-several liability. Backers of the initiative are attempting to portray the "deep pockets" doctrine as a windfall for greedy attorneys and a root cause of the insurance crisis that has strapped businesses with exorbitant premiums and caused 43 California cities to go

Ann Bancroft is a freelance writer living in Sacramento.

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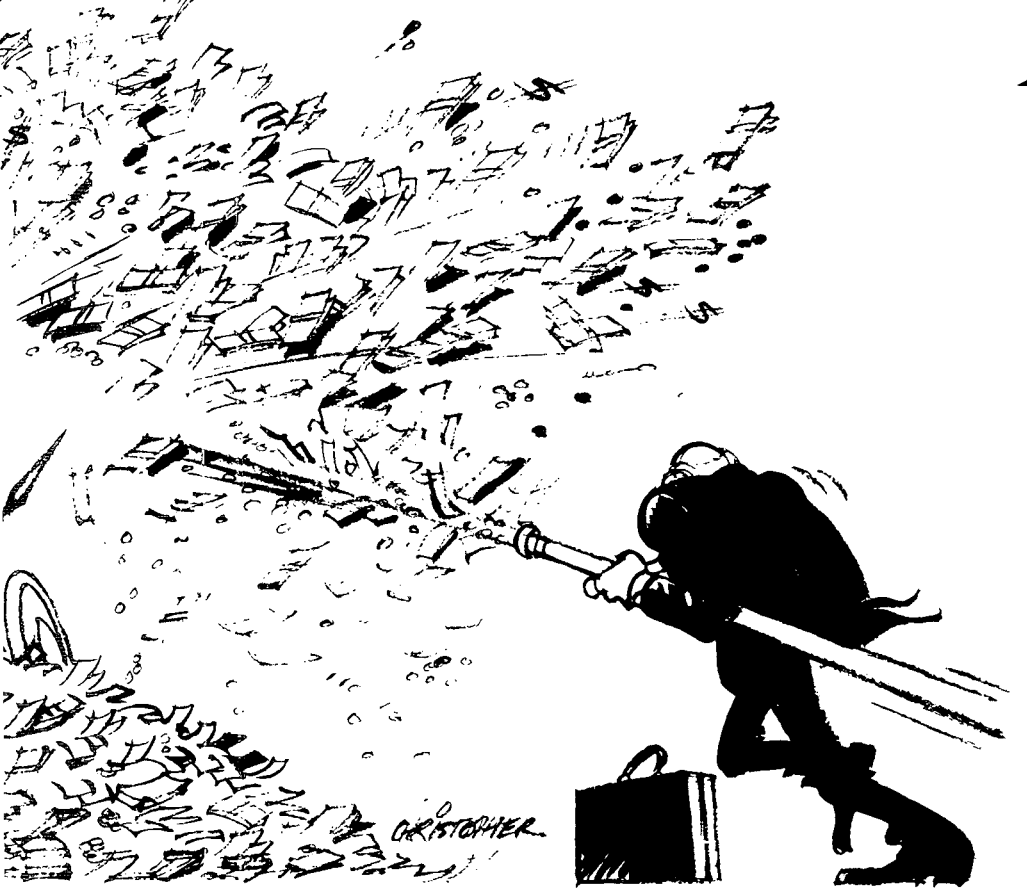

NIES DUEL OVER PROP 51

be the deepest?

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uninsured.

Opponents charge that the initiative is part of a "conspiracy" by the wealthy insurance industry to increase its profits at the expense of victims' rights. They warn that Proposition 51 is just the "tip of the iceberg" of an industry-sponsored campaign that would limit liability awards and put a cap on attorney's fees.

Under the court-established doctrine of joint-and-several liability, defendants who are found by a jury to be as little as 1 percent at fault in a lawsuit can be made liable for 100 percent of the damages awarded, if other defendants in the suit are unable to pay.

An example from the pro-51 campaign: In the city of Compton a man whose driver's license had been revoked for drunk driving rear-ended a city police car, propelling it forward into a third car. The injured driver of the third car sued both the unlicensed driver and the city. The jury awarded the injured driver $500,000. Although the unlicensed driver was determined to be 95 percent at fault, he was unable to pay anything, so the city was forced to pay the entire award.

But lawyers argue that these "horror stories" almost never happen. In the Compton instance cited above, for example, most of the award was made by a jury for lost wages, which are considered actual damages. Compton would have had to pay this money whether or not Proposition 51 was the law.

Still, government officials say they are forced to go to court more often because lawyers are looking for the solvent defendants, and that runs up legal bills. "It's a situation where a lawyer who's handling the plaintiff's side would be engaging in malpractice if he didn't look around for a deep-pocket defendant," said Vickie Clark, spokeswoman for the League of California Cities. Local governments are forced to pay even when they are served with "ludicrous" lawsuits, she added, "because you still have to defend it; you still have to answer the claim."

The initiative would leave intact the concept of joint-and-several liability but restrict it to payment of economic damages — actual "out of pocket" costs to the victim. Any damages awarded for "pain and suffering" — often the greatest proportion of the jury award in lawsuits where the plaintiff is successful — would be paid only on the basis of the defendant's responsibility. A chemical company found 10 percent responsible for a person's cancer because of past dumping practices, for example, might have to pay 100 percent of the victim's medical bills, but only 10 percent of any damages awarded for "pain and suffering." The victim would likely have to pay his attorney's fees out of the pain-and-suffering award.

The initiative's backers say trial lawyers oppose it because if Proposition 51 passes, they would no longer be able to collect huge fees from successful cases taken on "contingency." Opponents say that passage of the initiative will ensure that only victims wealthy enough to pay costly attorney's fees in advance will be able to sue for rightful damages. They also fear that unless companies are faced with paying large damages in liability cases, safety standards might slide.

Legislative efforts

Says Harry Snyder, regional director of Consumers Union and a chief spokesman for the Committee Against Proposition 51, "This will make it harder for victims to get attorneys, and I can't think of anything that strikes at the root of our system harder than denying access to the system."

Over the past seven years four bills have been introduced in the Legislature to abolish or modify the "deep pocket" doctrine. The bills routinely passed the

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state Senate but languished until they died in the Assembly Judiciary Committee. Assembly Speaker Willie Brown is a practicing trial lawyer and longtime friend of the Trial Lawyers Association, which has contributed more than $1.3 million to legislators during the past five years.

Last year Democratic state Senator John Foran of San Francisco introduced SB75, a measure virtually identical to Proposition 51. The bill, whose only organized opponent was the trial lawyers, once again passed the Senate but was held in Assembly Judiciary until April 8th, when it was killed on a party-line vote of 3-4, with Democrats opposed.

Last fall when, according to Foran, "it became clear the Legislature wasn't going to do anything," he met with a coalition of local government representatives, manufacturers, small businesses, insurance companies and doctors — organizations whose members live in fear of being held liable in "deep pocket" lawsuits. The coalition, calling itself Taxpayers for Fair Responsibility, drafted the initiative, and the California Medical Association contributed more than a half-million dollars to pay signature-gatherers to qualify Proposition 51 for the ballot.

Foran insists, "I'm not carrying water for the insurance industry." He agrees with the industry, however, in viewing Proposition 51 as a "modest" first step towards reform of tort (liability) laws that have been liberalized by the courts. A series of court decisions over the last decade in favor of plaintiffs, Foran said, have created a system of liability law that "has gone completely bonkers." (See "Deep Pockets," *CJ*, May 1984).

"The Legislature has to get back and address these laws — that's our job," said Foran, who plans to retire at the end of this session and resume his own law practice.

As for Brown, Foran said with only a hint of acid, "His philosophy, I think, is very sincere . . . I simply disagree with it. My job is to legislate for all of the people, not just for the trial lawyers."

Before Proposition 51 qualified for the ballot, Brown invited Foran's coalition to a series of meetings to try to work out a compromise on liability reform, but the coalition would settle for nothing less than is included in the initiative. Brown, who needs election-year contributions from both the trial lawyers and the wealthy businesses that support deep-pocket reform, now promises a package of some 30 bills to comprehensively address the insurance issue, including a measure (AB3880) that would require insurance companies to lower their premiums if Proposition 51 passes.

The decision to go to the ballot represented a particularly big risk for the cities and counties, since they were offered the opportunity to win exemption from court rulings when it came to suits against government agencies. Trial lawyers realized exempting government agencies would take away the most appealing arguments from advocates of deep-pocket reform. It's one thing, they reasoned, to claim in advertisements that taxpayers will save money. It's much less appealing to argue that big corporations need an insurance rate break. The cities and counties, however, decided they would stick by their new-found allies from the business community and now all will stand or fall together on June 3rd.

Brown and other opponents of the initiative charge that Proposition 51 and similar measures in other states are just one way insurance companies are attempting to make consumers pay for the industry's own irresponsible underwriting practices. In the early 80s, when interest rates were high, competition for investment dollars was fierce and insurers sold cheap policies to high-risk customers. When market conditions dropped, the companies found the profits made on investments weren't high enough to justify the liability claims they were forced to pay. To make up for the lower profits, opponents charge, the industry began yanking the policies of high-risk businesses such as day care and chemical manufacturers, and jacking up the premiums of virtually everyone else.

"By focusing on the tort system and not taking on the insurance industry and the Chamber of Commerce," said Snyder of the Consumer's Union, "elected government officials (supporting Proposition 51) are participating in duping the public into thinking that it's the court system and the juries that are responsible for this (insurance) crisis."

Snyder characterizes as "slimebag arguments" proponents' claims that taxpayers will save money on insurance bills and court costs if the initiative passes. "To say this is for taxpayers and victims — the hell it is," declared Snyder. "It's for CMA (California Manufacturer's Association), Dow Chemical, Chubb Insurance Group — all those business interests."

Responds Brad Moore, spokesman for the initiative campaign, "The other side can talk about insurance regulation all they like, and if they want to go to the Legislature to do something about it, fine. Hunky dory. Insurance regulation is not on the ballot. We're talking about a law that was never voted on by the people, nor voted on or approved by the Legislature."

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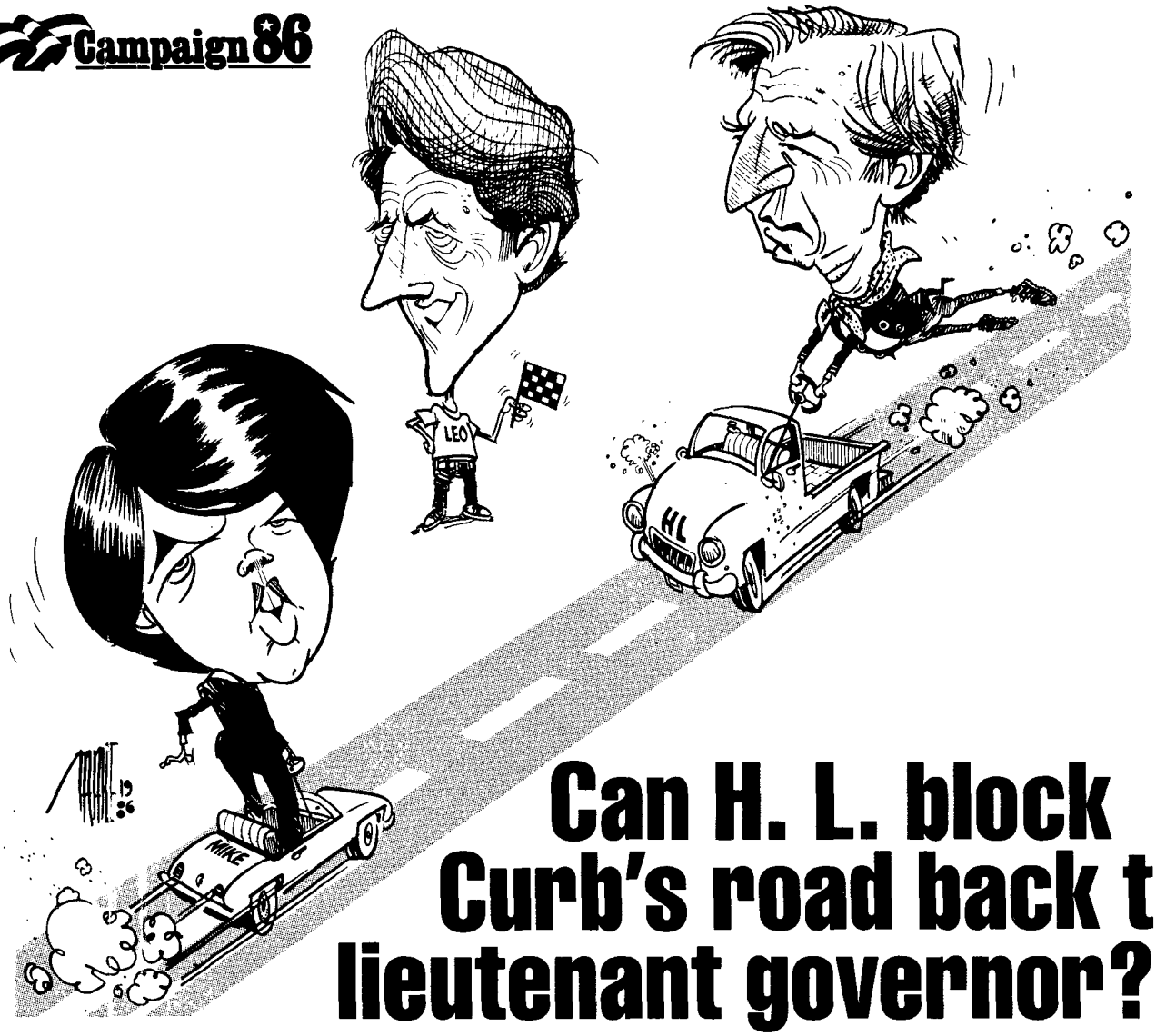

Can H. L. block Curb's road back to lieutenant governor?

By ROB GUNNISON

As an art form, the race for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor makes a fairly good soap opera. At the age of 41, a telegenic millionaire recording-industry executive is bidding for a political comeback against a folksy state senator who doubles as a modern-day frontiersman. At one time they were allies. Now they are locked in a blood feud for a job that many politicos disparage but secretly covet.

But beyond the personal melodrama, the race poses intriguing questions:

- Can Mike Curb, once the darling of many GOP conservatives, overcome his liabilities to win back the job he held during the last four years of Governor Jerry Brown's term?
- Can Senator H. L. Richardson, the amiable champion of Second Amendment gun rights, broaden his appeal to win the nomination against the huge residual name recognition enjoyed by Curb?
- And can the incumbent Democrat, Leo McCarthy, win a second term despite his support for Chief Justice Rose Bird, whose reconfirmation is opposed by Curb, Richardson and Governor Deukmejian?

One motivation for the interest in the lieutenant governor's race is the theory that Deukmejian could be the Republican nominee for vice president in 1988. But the governor has pooh-poohed the notion. He says that the job most likely would go to someone who has campaigned in the primaries, which he says he does not plan to do, or to a woman.

Rob Gunnison is a Capitol correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle.

Curb

It is Curb's candidacy that is the focus of the most attention. He has placed the job of restoring his image in the hands of the man who helped destroy it four years ago — Bill Roberts, the veteran campaign consultant who ran the early part of George Deukmejian's 1982 gubernatorial primary against Curb. It is a marketing challenge that would make the heartiest Hollywood huckster run for cover. The questions that surround Curb go beyond his positions on issues. They strike directly at his personal integrity and veracity.

His major strategy is to confront the past head-on. Curb, who in recent campaigns showed little enthusiasm for talking about his personal history, is now a shower of words and explanations. "I'm not perfect, but I think I've conducted my life in such a way that I'm worthy of public trust," he said in an interview.

Four years ago, two disclosures about Curb likely cost him the nomination for governor although polls showed him leading Deukmejian up to primary day. First, Curb cast himself as one of Ronald Reagan's most faithful supporters. But it turned out that Curb had not registered to vote until he was 29 years old, thus missing two opportunities to vote for Reagan for governor. Curb blamed his involvement in his music business for the failure.

Second, he also said he was ready, willing and able to be

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drafted into military service during the Vietnam War but was never called. The reason, it was disclosed the weekend before the primary, was that Curb was 1-Y — a draft classification "for persons medically, mentally or morally unfit" except in national emergencies. Curb now says the likely reason was allergies, for which he was given injections while he was a youngster. "I was always willing to go," he says. "I'm certainly proud of my draft record."

Nor were all Curb's problems confined to his personal life. While Governor Brown was out of state, Curb's conduct bordered on slapstick, with a high-speed drive to file official papers and the appointment — later withdrawn by Brown — of a conservative Republican judge.

All that controversy has given Curb a mixed image with the public, as reflected in a *California Poll* taken in late March. Pollster Mervin Field shows him with the lowest "image score" of any of the lieutenant governor candidates. An image score, as defined by Field, is the ratio of favorable to unfavorable impressions that voters have of a person. In Curb's case, the poll shows Curb with a score of 180 among all voters and 290 with Republicans.

> "... As I reflect back on it, I have serious doubts about whether I should have drawn a salary. It's a lot of wasted time."
>
> — Mike Curb on being lieutenant governor
> *Sacramento Bee*, March 10, 1985

While the poll showed Curb leading Richardson among Republicans by 49 percent to 30 percent, it also contained some good news for Richardson. He had an image score of 620 with Republican voters, although this falls off to 250 when voters of both parties are considered.

Both Republicans trailed McCarthy, according to Field, although Curb was close, behind only 42 percent to 39 percent with 19 percent undecided. McCarthy was ahead of Richardson by 19 points, 44 percent to 25 percent with 31 percent undecided. McCarthy's image score was a comparitively robust 390 with voters of both parties. It was even 290 with Republicans, a match for Curb's score with his own party members.

At one point, two other Republicans where considering a run for lieutenant governor, but both ultimately decided on other statewide offices. Assemblyman Don Sebastiani of Sonoma is part of a crowded field seeking the nomination for controller. Supervisor Bruce Nestande of Orange County chose a less-traveled path. He wants the nomination for secretary of state to challenge popular Democrat March Fong Eu.

Despite reports to the contrary, Curb denies any role in inducing either Sebastiani or Nestande to switch. "That's absolutely false," Curb said. "We never tried to get anyone not to run."

Richardson

It was the presence of Nestande that originally attracted Richardson to the race. He considered Nestande, a former assemblyman and aide to Reagan, to be too liberal, and he offered himself as a conservative alternative. But now that he has the chance, Richardson says he would like to thump Curb just as well.

The two were allies during Curb's term as lieutenant governor and Curb's run for the nomination. After Curb's loss, however, they had a falling out. There was a debt of $36,000 owed by Curb's campaign to Richardson's direct-mail firm, Computer Caging. But Richardson says it was more than money.

"After the primary, his conduct created a lot of animosity," Richardson said of Curb. "He developed amnesia about everyone who ever helped him."

Curb says he never knew there was a problem. "I thought everything was under control. We never had a disagreement openly that I know of . . . I think the truth is that he wanted to run for lieutenant governor. What's wrong with that?"

After Curb lost the nomination, he became finance chairman for the Republican National Committee in Washington and takes credit for raising $100 million for Reagan and the party. When he returned to California, he says, he intended to concentrate on his recording business, which produces for such singers as the Bellamy Brothers, the Judds and Hank Williams Jr. He also maintains an active interest in stock-car racing.

Curb says it was consultant Roberts, who handled Reagan's two gubernatorial campaigns and much of Deukmejian's run for governor, who persuaded him to enter the race.

Deukmejian sacked Roberts shortly before the 1982 general election for suggesting in an interview that racial prejudices of some voters would not show up in public-opinion polls. Deukmejian, running against Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, a black, considered the remark so embarrassing to his campaign that he quickly fired Roberts.

Curb, on the receiving end of Roberts' blasts four years ago, now says, "I'm going to do what Bill Roberts says this time." Part of that strategy apparently is to limit Curb's exposure to the press and public and to concentrate on television advertising. He shows little interest in debating Richardson.

When Curb announced his candidacy, he did so with a 90-second commercial that included something rare in politics — admission of past sins. "I've always tried to do what I felt was in the best interests of the people of the state of California. I've grown. I've got a family of my own. I've had unique and valuable experience and I can do a better job today." Curb, of course, had a family when he was lieutenant governor last time.

Then he added, "Along with successes, like everyone else, I made my share of mistakes . . . I did not register to vote as soon as I was eligible. I truly regret that."

Richardson says he is not impressed by Curb's new attitude. "It's going to take more than confessionals," Richardson said. He said a politician's past "forms the fabric" of the likes and dislikes that voters have for a candidate. For Curb, he said, "that fabric is gossamer thin."

True to his style, Richardson says he will raise money with novel events that stress his love of the outdoors. For instance, he plans a fishing fund raiser in Orange County and a bird hunting trip at $1000 per hunter near Ione.

One thing voters can be certain to hear is pledges by both Curb and Richardson to work closely with Deukmejian despite their past differences. Both will say a Republican governor needs a Republican in the number-two job. And, of course, both will be hoping the job will be a springboard to something else.

There is considerable question about Deukmejian's desire to reciprocate. Although the governor has said publicly he would be comfortable with either Curb or Richardson, observers are convinced neither would be his first choice for the post. Bitterness still lingers between Deukmejian and Curb because of the bruising 1982 gubernatorial primary. And Deukmejian has never been comfortable with Richardson's strident brand of Republicanism.

Perhaps the biggest fan of the Republican field is Democrat McCarthy, who expects to benefit from the roughing up both Curb and Richardson will experience in the course of an all-out, expensive primary. And no matter who wins, McCarthy can now be assured of facing an opponent with major campaign liabilities.

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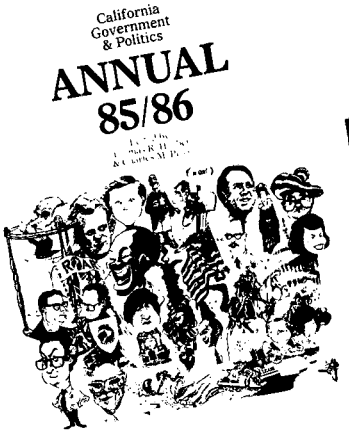

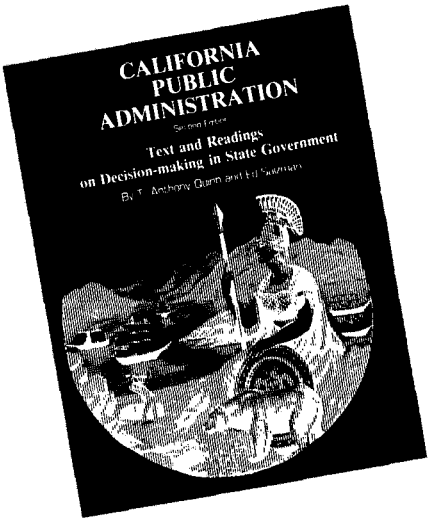

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Six silicon seats

Political donnybrooks in the land of high tech

By MARK SIMON

For years, the San Francisco Bay Peninsula was a hotbed of social rest, a placid political locale where the calm was broken only occasionally by the targeted open seat or the upset incumbent. But this year the electoral quiet has been shattered by an unprecedented array of opportunities in five separate legislative districts, not to mention an additional open seat on the periphery of the region.

Six open seats, no waiting, and all of them triggered by ambitions, either freshly spawned or finally banked.

In the 12th Congressional District two-term Republican Ed Zschau of Los Altos gave up certain reelection to run in the U.S. Senate Republican primary. Senate ambitions also lured Republican Assemblyman Robert Naylor of Menlo Park away from the security of his 20th Assembly District. Democratic state Senator John Foran of Daly City decided that, after 10 years representing the 8th Senate District, he was ready for life in a political law firm. That drew the longing eye of a fellow Democrat, Assemblyman Louis J. Papan of Millbrae, who is running for the Foran Senate seat and who gave up the 19th Assembly District he has represented since 1972.

Zschau's decision to leave the 12th Congressional District drew three-term Republican Assemblyman Ernest Konnyu of Saratoga out of the safety of his 22nd Assembly District and into the congressional race. And conservative Democrat Alister McAlister decided late in the filing period to forsake his 18th Assembly District and join the crush of candidates in the race for state controller.

Such sweeping changes at the legislative level could ripple down through every level of government as members of the area's boards of supervisors give up their posts to run for legislative seats and city council and school board members queue up for spots on the county boards.

It promises to be a remarkable campaign year on the Peninsula. "The money will come pouring in here like foreign aid to a banana republic," said Democratic activist Richard Silver.

According to participants in each of the six districts, the Assembly races could cost $250,000 for each candidate; the Senate and congressional races could cost $500,000 per candidate.

Here, then, is a review of each of the races, the candidates and the developing possibilities.

12th Congressional District

Leaving: Republican Ed Zschau
To: U.S. Senate primary

This district was the late Phil Burton's repository for loose Republican precincts left over after he protected the area's Democrats. It includes the upper-crust of Hillsborough and the *nouveau riche* electronics-industry millionaires in Los Altos and Los Altos Hills. It takes in liberal Palo Alto, the heart of Silicon Valley in Sunnyvale and Mountain View, farms in Gilroy and the rural northern portion of Santa Cruz County.

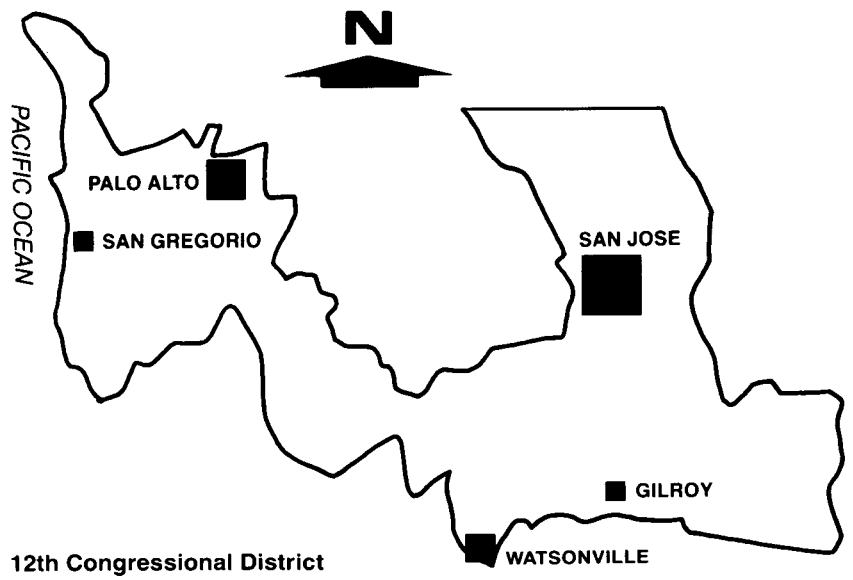
Its registration — 43.7 percent Democratic, 42.4 percent Republican — and pro-Reagan voting habits make this a district that leans heavily toward electing a Republican, although the district has pro-environment tendencies and a streak of well-educated independence that suggests the right Democrat could win here.

But despite that possibility, months of speculation about potential candidates ended without a major Democratic contender. On the Republican side, a similar period of speculation ended with several people deciding not to run and Assemblyman Ernie Konnyu as the early favorite to walk away with the whole shebang.

The Republican speculation focused at one time on as many as nine candidates, the most notable being former Representative Pete McCloskey. McCloskey toyed with the idea of running for his old congressional seat for weeks, creating chaos among the other possible candidates. Finally, on the last day of filing, McCloskey opted out, pronouncing himself satisfied with his private law practice and what influence he continues to exert on public matters as a private citizen.

McCloskey, and several other potential candidates, mulled running in reaction to the Konnyu candidacy. Konnyu was seen by many of the Peninsula's GOP leaders as too conservative and too unpolished to represent the district. Some of those leaders launched a candidate search, but the close of filing arrived with the three-term assemblyman as the most prominent candidate. Three other Republicans also met the filing deadline — high-tech attorney Tom Skornia, Sunnyvale City Councilman and former congressional aide John Mercer and Palo Alto political activist Laddie Hughes.

Skornia, a recent Democratic convert, has some personal wealth he ap-



12th Congressional District

Mark Simon writes about politics for the Peninsula Times-Tribune.

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19th Assembly Dist.

Speier

Nevin

Faulkner

Rocco

20th Assembly Dist.

Ward

Duplissea

Kelly

Bacciocco

22nd Assembly Dist.

Quackenbush

Sparks

Olsen

Ventura

8th Senate Dist.

Kopp

Gonzales

Gray

Papan

San Francisco Bay

18th Assembly Dist.

Eastin

Barrientos

Johnson

Mehan

Bocchini

Schweickhardt

12th Congress. Dist.

Konnyu

Skornia

Mercer

Hughes

Weil

McCarthy

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parently intends to commit to the race. Mercer says his city council background gives him strong ties to local campaign donors. Hughes asserts that she has a strong grassroots base. But Konnyu has substantial name recognition among voters, the largest base of donors and the most money. By all accounts, he is the frontrunner in the GOP primary and the odds-on winner barring any unforeseen political blunders.

If the Republicans had a chaotic time, the Democrats ultimately were unproductive. Several Democrats looked at this race — including author and lecturer Tom Peters and world-renowned golf course designer Robert Trent Jones Jr. Peters, co-author of the best seller "In Search of Excellence," has good business credentials and is a moderate-to-conservative Democrat. Jones has remarkable foreign affairs credentials, including a personal friendship with the newly elected president of The Philippines — Corazon Aquino.

But Peters opted for the influence he says he has in the private sector. Jones, along with several other Democrats, balked at the $500,000-plus price tag required for a marginal shot at winning. Assemblyman Dominic Cortese, a San Jose Democrat, even took a last-minute peek at running but decided that he had started too late in the process.

That left Democrats with two unknown, under-financed candidates — Cupertino attorney Lance Weil and Sean McCarthy, a water heater installer and community activist from Palo Alto.

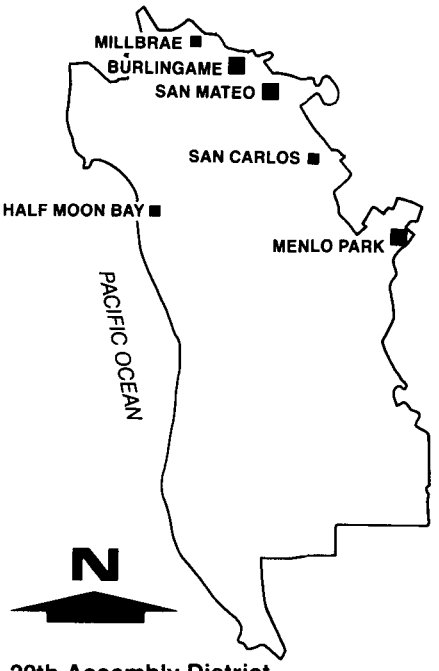
20th Assembly District

Leaving: Republican Robert Naylor
To: U.S. Senate primary

A Republican has held this seat since the late 1880s, but it is considered a genuine "swing" district and Democratic strategists say they may make a major effort here in the general election.

The district runs through middle-class suburbs from Burlingame to western Menlo Park but also includes the wealthy, heavily Republican cities of Hillsborough, Woodside, Atherton and Portola Valley. The registration is 45.2 percent Democrat, 42.5 percent Republican, but the voters have shown a willingness to ignore party and ideological lines. The district's vote on such issues as handgun control and nuclear-freeze initiatives was more liberal than the statewide vote in 1982. Independent presidential candidate John Anderson garnered 12.9 percent of the vote here in 1980.

"Any candidate there is going to have to appeal to crossover voters. I think the district is filled with ticket-splitters," said Yvonne Ryzak, a consultant with Townsend and Company, who has run races in the area.



20th Assembly District

Both party primaries are contested. The front-running Republican is San Mateo County Supervisor John Ward, who is giving up his seat after 12 years on the board. Ward, a moderate, has been endorsed by the influential Lincoln Club of Northern California, an association of Republican business and political leaders that has provided substantial and crucial financial support to other Republican candidates, notably Zschau and state Senator Becky Morgan of Los Altos Hills.

But Ward has earned the emnity of Peninsula party regulars, who saw him as non-supportive of the party's causes and campaigns during his 12 years in office. The regulars have turned to businessman Bill Duplissea, who also has picked up important support from leading area conservatives. Duplissea also will get help from Assembly Republican leaders.

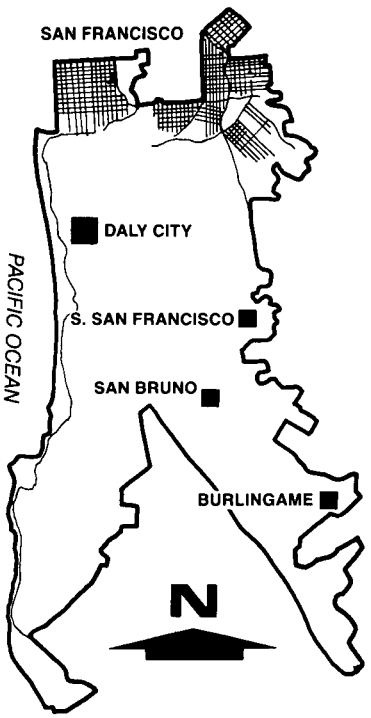
Duplissea has hired consultant Allan Hoffenblum of Los Angeles, known for his bare-knuckles approach to campaigning. He can be expected to give Ward a tough race, charging the supervisor with indecisiveness.

The Democratic primary pits attorney Kevin Kelly against former San Mateo County Supervisor Ed Bacciocco, who opted against reelection in 1982. Kelly, former chairman of the San Mateo County Democratic Central Committee, has the support of the few party leaders who have taken a position in the primary, including Assemblyman John Vasconcellos of Santa Clara. Kelly also contends that his business and community dealings give him ties with Republicans and a strong shot at attracting GOP voters. Bacciocco forged a record on the board for unpredictability that eventually caused a break with the pro-development forces that backed his first campaign in 1974. But his supporters say his record of independence makes him the strongest possible Democratic candidate. His opponents have tried to convince the Assembly Democratic leadership that Bacciocco's unpredictability extends to such matters as reapportionment and his vote for speaker.

8th Senate District

Leaving: Democrat John Foran
To: Private Practice/Lobbying

This should be a brawl, with Assemblyman Louis J. Papan, a Democrat from Millbrae, against San Francisco Supervisor Quentin Kopp. Papan has a reputation for combative controversy and a hard-nosed approach to political infighting. Kopp, although slightly less confrontational than Papan, has a well-deserved reputation for abrasiveness and contentiousness. The two well could face each other in a Democratic primary and are likely to square off in the November general election as well.



8th Senate District

Both Papan and Kopp have been keeping an eye on this seat for years, and Kopp apparently had been planning to challenge Foran. Part of his plan in-

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cluded re-registering as an independent to avoid a primary fight with Foran. With Foran out, Kopp now plans to run write-in campaigns in both the Democratic and Republican primaries. A survey taken for Kopp in late February shows him winning the GOP primary handily as a write-in, and even shows him the favorite in a general election matchup with Papan.

Nearly half this district is in San Mateo County, but it has been represented by a San Franciscan since it was created for the late George Moscone in 1972. Moscone moved on in 1975 to run for mayor of San Francisco, and Foran has held the seat quietly and without much opposition ever since.

The district is solidly Democratic — 63.6 percent Democratic, 22.6 percent Republican. It takes in western San Francisco which Kopp represents and where he always has run well in citywide elections, and the northern half of San Mateo County, dipping as far south as San Mateo and Hillsborough. All of Papan's 19th Assembly District is contained within the Senate district. In his last close election in 1980 Papan had some trouble in the conservative communities in northern San Mateo County, including Millbrae and San Bruno.

Papan has the support of the district's major Democratic political figures, as well as of Assembly Speaker Willie Brown and Senate President pro Tem David Roberti. It is likely that Papan will raise more than $500,000 to make the jump from the Assembly to the Senate.

Kopp admits he will be outspent handily by Papan, and plans to make an issue of Papan's ties to Brown. "The best issue for me is me, someone who is independent and not a part of some machine," Kopp said. He added that Brown is an unpopular figure in the district, according to his February survey.

Papan makes no apologies for his loyalty to the speaker. He said chairmanship of the Assembly Rules Committee "makes me an extension of the speaker," and that requires a certain level of loyalty.

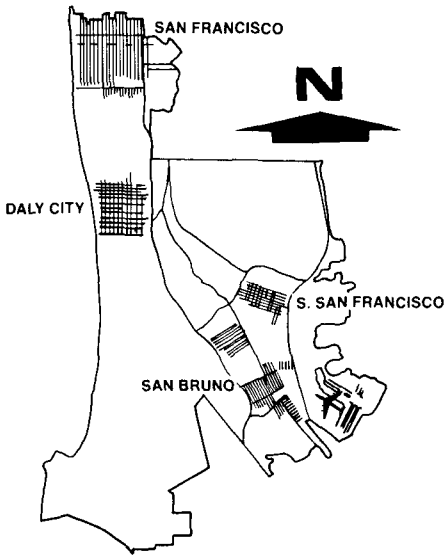
"Loyalty is very much a part of my makeup, something Kopp wouldn't understand. But I've never put that above the constituents. That's hogwash," Papan said.

Papan does face a primary challenge from Jim Gonzalez, former aide to San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. And there are three Republicans running — pre-school operator Russell Gray, veteran candidate Robert Silvestri and Mike Gomez. The final matchup should be Papan and Kopp, if the frequently unpredictable Kopp sticks with his announced write-in plans.

19th Assembly District

Leaving: Democrat Louis Papan
To: 8th Senate District primary

Like the 8th Senate District, this race has a candidate with close ties to the Democratic establishment running against an opponent regarded as an outsider. The establishment candidate is Daly City Councilman Mike Nevin, a San Francisco police inspector and brother-in-law of Democratic Assemblyman Pat Johnston of Stockton. Nevin, who



19th Assembly District

comes from an old-line San Francisco political family, is said to have commitments for major financial help from Democratic caucus members, including the speaker. He has been endorsed by Foran, Congresswoman Sala Burton and Assemblyman Art Agnos, all San Francisco Democrats.

The outsider is San Mateo County Supervisor Jackie Speier, an attorney in her second term on the board. Speier learned her political independence from one of the state's best-known political loners — the late Leo J. Ryan. Speier started her political career in this district working as a legislative intern for then-Assemblyman Ryan. When Ryan went to Congress in 1972, Speier became his legislative counsel in Washington. She accompanied Ryan on his ill-fated fact-finding trip to Jonestown, Guyana, in 1978 where Ryan was killed and Speier severely wounded.

Shortly after her release from the hospital, Speier ran in the 1979 special election to replace Ryan, finishing third among the Democrats. She then ran for the county board in 1980, unseating a long-term incumbent. She was unopposed for re-election in 1984.

On the board she has gained a reputation for independence and occasional testiness. She also has eschewed party loyalty, ignoring the usual Democratic channels and forming a political organization based on loyalty to her.

Speier's activities have combined to make her one of the area's best-known politicians. Her own survey taken last year showed her with a 72 percent name identification countywide, she said.

That may be enough to overcome Nevin's party connections. The district is completely Democratic — 61.1 percent Democrat, 25.8 percent Republican. Most of the district is in Speier's strongest turf in northern San Mateo County. The district runs from Millbrae through Daly City and then takes in southern and western San Francisco. But 68 percent of the district is in San Mateo County, mostly in the portion of the county that includes Speier's supervisorial district.

She could well need all of her independent base. For instance, at a county board meeting, Speier was critical of Speaker Brown and the influence of special-interest money on legislation. The remarks came the day before Foran announced his retirement from the Senate, and before Speier knew she would be running for the Assembly.

Between the time of Foran's an-

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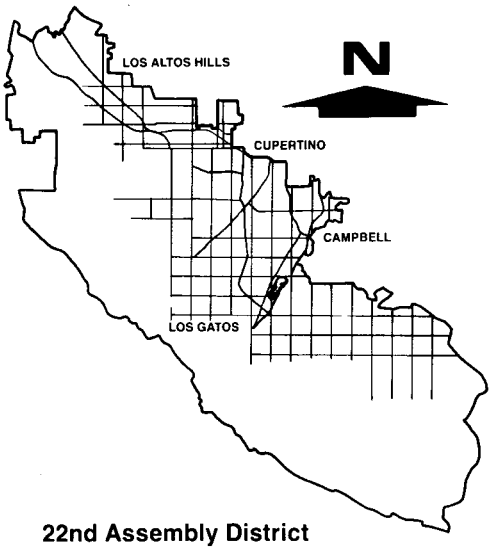
nouncement and Speier's declaration of candidacy eight days later, someone forwarded her remarks to the speaker who was said to have given Speier a warm, even heated, welcome when she visited Sacramento a few days later seeking support for her campaign.

22nd Assembly District

Leaving: Republican Ernest Konnyu
To: 12th Congressional District primary

This is one of the San Francisco Bay Area's only Republican seats, and a primary fight seems likely, bolstered by accusations that the Assembly Republican caucus leadership is trying to hand-pick the nominee and bankroll his campaign.

The 22nd is up for grabs because of incumbent Republican Ernie Konnyu's last-minute decision to run for Congress. District Republicans hold a reg-



22nd Assembly District

istration edge over Democrats — 45.6 percent to 41.2 percent — and the district has solid conservative Republican tendencies. It includes the western foothill communities of Santa Clara County where Silicon Valley millionaires built large homes out of new money.

There are three solid Republican contenders — businessman Chuck Quackenbush, Cupertino City Councilman Reed Sparks and Henry Olsen, an aide to the Assembly Republican caucus. Quackenbush co-founded, with his wife, a firm that specializes in providing temporary workers to high-technology companies; not just clerical help but engineers and technicians. Quackenbush spent several months running for the 12th Congressional District seat before switching to the Assembly contest. His company has made him wealthy, giving him substantial personal resources for the campaign. He also has some ties to the electronics industry that could provide a good fundraising base.

Sparks, a party activist and veteran city council member, apparently hopes to round up support from many of the party regulars, as well as from business and development communities. Olsen's candidacy may be off to the best start, but may also be the source of the most resentment. At 24, Olsen has worked for the Republican caucus for slightly more than a year. He is acknowledged as a reapportionment expert, a talent he nurtured at the Rose Institute at Claremont Colleges in Southern California. After college, he worked for consultant Allan Hoffenblum on reapportionment campaigns and is credited with drawing the districts contained in the 1984 Sebastiani initiative.

Olsen enters the race with personal commitments from nearly every major Assembly Republican caucus member except Assembly Minority Leader Pat Nolan. The commitments to Olsen are said to include more than $200,000 for his campaign treasury, a decided advantage. But Olsen, active as a youth in Santa Clara County Republican politics, has not lived in the district for several years, and the combination of caucus support and absenteeism has prompted complaints, particularly from Quackenbush, that Olsen is a carpetbagger and that the caucus leadership is exercising undue influence on a contested primary.

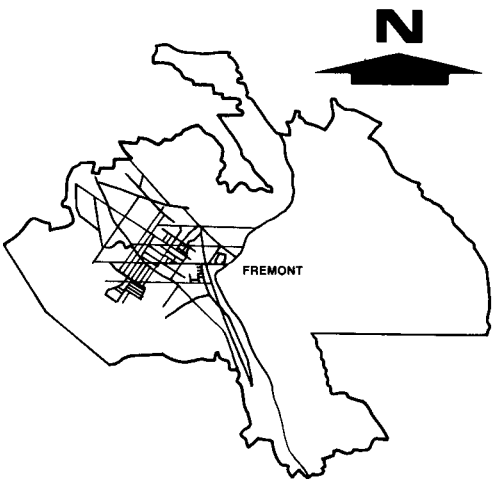
Olsen insists that he has kept up his ties to the district, visiting often on weekends and maintaining his legal residence in the district. Those complaints are harbingers of what could be a very bitter primary in a district where the primary should be everything. There is a lone Democratic candidate, Los Gatos Town Councilman Brent Ventura. Democrats have long said that the right Democrat could win this seat, but that seems unlikely this year.

18th Assembly District

Leaving: Democrat Alister McAlister
To: Primary for state controller

This seat opened up unexpectedly when McAlister jumped into the Democratic primary for state controller. McAlister, one of the senior members of the Assembly and one of the most conservative, has held this seat for so long that it is difficult to guess whether the district will elect another Democrat.

The district takes in the blue-collar cities that line southeastern San Francisco Bay, including the eastern portion of San Jose, and such communities as



18th Assembly District

Fremont, Milpitas and Union City. Nearly 75 percent of it is in Alameda County. Democrats hold a fairly healthy registration edge over Republicans — 54.6 percent to 30.5 percent — but it is hardly a Democratic stronghold. A significant number of voters, 12.5 percent, prefer to register with neither party. The district has long had a reputation for conservative voting habits, enhanced by McAlister's success there, and this is a district Republican Assembly leaders believe should be in their column.

The Democratic leadership appears to be flocking to Delaine Eastin, a Union City councilwoman with feminist and liberal credentials but enough conservatism to make a case to district voters. Eastin recently trumpeted her support for the death penalty, and some expect her to oppose the confirmation of state Supreme Court Chief Justice Rose Bird. In that way, her strategists hope, she can be posed as a moderate Democrat.

Eastin apparently will be able to count on significant caucus help, including the aid of Democratic political strategist Richie Ross and the endorsements of East Bay Democrat Assemblyman Johan Klehs and state Senator Bill Lockyer. She appears to face minimal primary opposition from Ben Barrientos, a San Jose office-products consultant, and Elwood Johnson, a Milpitas city councilman.

The Republicans, for all the talk about this being a GOP district and a last minute scramble by GOP leaders, may have failed to find a candidate that can win. Most likely to get GOP caucus help is Leo L. Mehan, the manager of a communications firm from Fremont. The other Republican candidates include Carl Bocchini, a Fremont businessman and golf professional, and Reynold Schweickhardt, a businessman from Milpitas. Schweickhardt, a moderate, lost a Republican primary in the 21st Assembly District in 1982.

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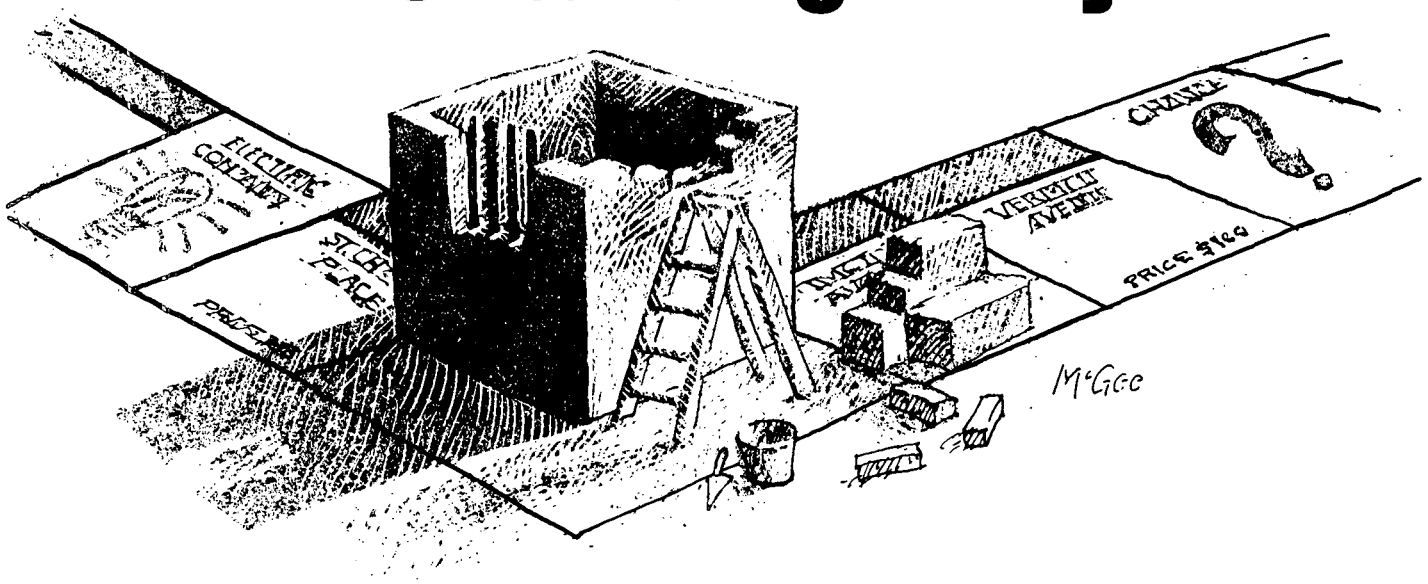
PROPOSITION 52

The hidden costs of building new jails



By JOHN H. SULLIVAN

Pass "Go" if you want. Collect $200. Collect $200 million. But you will not begin to keep up with the soaring costs associated with California's local jails.

This June California voters will in all likelihood approve the biggest state general-obligation bond issue yet to build county lockups. The $495 million it will raise is intended to cap the state's recent efforts to help meet serious local jail construction and rehabilitation needs.

The activity surrounding jail construction has overshadowed what will prove to be a larger, more difficult cost — operating jails. The $495 million in Proposition 52 on the June ballot is a lot of money, but it does not quite match the $550 million the Board of Corrections estimates counties spent running jails for the single year of 1985.

If you are looking for the action in state and local government, try the jails. Last year there were 1.2 million jail bookings. That is an average of more than two per minute — twice the rate of births in California. The news media took note last fall when the state prison inmate population hit 50,000 for the first time. Some months earlier, when the number of jail inmates reached the same figure, the event went unpublicized.

The Board of Corrections estimates 62,300 jail inmates by the year 1990. If the number turns out to be a few thousand higher and average daily costs continue to escalate, the annual jail operating tab will hit $1 billion in that year.

State prisons hold people serving time. County jails hold people waiting for trial, people convicted but still waiting to have their sentences set and people convicted and serving time. In the huge Los Angeles County jail system, where the inmate count hit 20,000 for the first time in March, roughly 7000 are serving time. Of the remaining 13,000, about 10,500 are facing some kind of felony charge.

Los Angeles County runs the largest incarceration facility in the free world, holding about 8000 prisoners on an average day in its Central Jail. By comparison, there are slightly more than 3000 inmates at the state's Folsom Prison and less than that number at San Quentin.

Twenty of the 100 largest jails in the United States are run by California counties. Jail population reached these high levels in a surge. Sentenced prisoners in county and city jails and camps nearly doubled between 1979 and 1984, according to the state Department of Justice.

This is precisely what Californians want. Popular support for increased criminal penalties, translated into legislation requiring mandatory jail terms and increasing sentence length, is the most significant contributor to recent increases in jail population. The end is not in sight. Speaking to a group of peace officers last fall, Governor George Deukmejian pointed out that he had recently signed 75 bills to increase

John Sullivan is vice president and general counsel for the California Taxpayers' Association in Sacramento.

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criminal penalties, support law enforcement and assist victims of crime.

Some counties are reporting a new upward bump in jail populations since the first of the year caused by the expiration of a law enacted five years ago that lowered the cost of bail.

Recent bond elections, however, indicate the public's willingness to spend — or at least borrow — to back up its desire to lock up more criminals. In 1982 voters enacted the first state general-obligation bond issue for jails — a $280 million authorization. Two years later another $250 million was approved. This money, on top of the initial $40 million appropriated by the Legislature in 1981, put the state deep into the business of building local jails.

The question is whether the state has pointed itself in the direction of eventually paying to help run the jails as well. New or remodeled jails usually mean higher operating costs. When Shasta County built a new 253-cell jail to augment its old jail, built for 41 but holding 180, the total number of inmates soared to 327. Double bunks have already been installed in 80 of the new cells. Shasta County Supervisor Steve Swendiman says total annual operating costs went from $1 million to $5 million. According to state figures, the inmate cost per day jumped from $23.70 in the old jail to $53.22 in the new. Yet the new jail, replete with electronic controls, was supposed to be one of the most cost-effective designs considered.

As long as nothing goes wrong, a crowded jail can be operated for less money per inmate than an uncrowded one. But the threat of costly civil rights suits makes this a risky course of action. The County Supervisors Association of California lists 13 jails with court-ordered population caps and 25 counties in some stage of litigation over jail conditions. Association executive director Larry Naake does not see an answer to the problem.

"We have all this pressure . . . the growing popular support of jails from people wanting to make sure their neighborhoods are safe . . . the court orders. We have to meet these needs, yet we don't have the bonding capability to build jails and had to come to the state for money."

As for keeping up with operating costs, which the association says have increased statewide 140 percent over the past five years, Naake says, "I don't have the answer to that."

When new jails are completed, court population limits come off and operating costs go up. Supervisor Swendiman sees another cost element in new jails. "Many times when a new jail is built people eliminate the alternatives to incarceration they were using when the jail was overcrowded."

He cites as examples work-furlough, education-release, and "cite and release" programs involving a traffic-ticket approach to some lesser crimes.

The Legislature is considering a proposal by Assemblyman Dominic Cortese, a San Jose Democrat, to let private enterprise take over some jail activities in the hopes that a savings will result.

The time for a high-tech alternative, electronic house arrest, may be close. This idea, inching beyond the experimental stage, involves attaching an electronic transmitter to a prisoner and sending him home to stay. If he wanders out, a jailer at a control panel downtown knows about it and dispatches a sheriff's car with a homing device to round him up.

A proposal involving electronic monitoring died in an Assembly committee two years ago. Early this year Democratic Senator Ruben Ayala of San Bernardino introduced another (SB2469), calling for a three-year pilot project in his county.

Faced with the cost of alternatives, California taxpayers might be happy with the idea that a man's home can be his jail as well as his castle.

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DMV "FINDS" $400 MILLION

(March 20th) The Department of Motor Vehicles has uncovered $400 million in vehicle registration, driver's license and truck weight fees that had been overlooked due to computer and administrative problems. Assemblyman Richard Katz, who made the discovery public, said the DMV "has a history of interesting computer experience, or inexperience. We're taking a hard look at it." In the meantime, most of the windfall, $302 million, will go to cities and counties for road construction, according to administration officials.

REGISTRATION GLITCH THREATENS VOTERS

(April 4th) As many as one-third of California's most-recent registered voters may be ineligible to vote because they didn't fill out registration forms properly, according to state election officials. The problem arose when administrative regulations adopted by Secretary of State March Fong Eu instructing local election officials to overlook such things as missing middle initials was declared illegal in a 1984 attorney general's opinion. Eu sponsored legislation aimed at correcting the problem, but when the bill by Assemblyman Johan Klehs ran into partisan opposition (Senate Republicans refused to support it), Eu issued a memo on February 20th warning county registrars to reject voter-registration affidavits if the documents were not complete. The secretary of state's office believes only those potential voters who have filed incomplete forms since the February 20th memo will be affected. And Democratic state Senator Bill Lockyer predicts he will get the necessary GOP support to pass the bill as soon as Republican suspicions that Democrats are trying to sneak through a bill that might give them some kind of an advantage are cleared up.

ALRB SURVIVAL IN QUESTION

(April 11th) A three-member Senate budget subcommittee has moved to wipe out funding for the state Agricultural Labor Relations Board, drawing charges that the action is a political payoff by Democrats to farm labor leader Cesar Chavez. Subcommittee Chairman Senator Bill Greene, and Senator Milton Marks, both Democrats, voted down the agency's proposed $8.7 million budget for 1986-87 after hearing complaints from farm workers that the board has failed to prosecute unfair labor practice cases aggressively. ALRB General Counsel David Stirling said he is convinced that Democrats are responding to the political power of the United Farm Workers, which has criticized the board's operation under Deukmejian appointees. Senate President pro Tempore David Roberti has denied he directed any legislator "to do anything about the ALRB."

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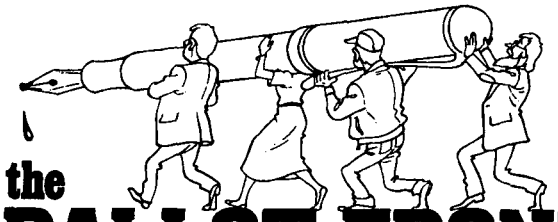

the BALLOT FRONT

A roundup of statewide initiative proposals. All statutes require 393,835 valid signatures; constitutional amendments require 630,136. In parentheses is the deadline for sponsors to submit signatures to county clerks, and the issue of California Journal *that contains a full explanation of each measure. (Regardless of the constitutional deadline, sponsors should have submitted signatures by April 18th for an initiative to be placed on the November 1986 ballot.)*

New in circulation:

ABORTION — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Susan Sassone of the Santa Ana-based group "Choose Life," that would prevent public money from being spent "directly or indirectly for the killing of innocent human

also set up a state gambling commission to regulate various games of chance. (August 18th)

Continuing in circulation:

MALPRACTICE — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Dr. Russell S. Kussman of Los Angeles. (May 1st; January 1986)

OFFICIAL STATE LANGUAGE — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Stanley Diamond, Carol Strayer and former U.S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa of San Francisco. (June 26th, February 1986)

FIREARMS — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Carl Murphy, Bernadine Smith and Richard Deming of Hanford. (June 26th, February 1986)

AIDS — an initiative statute, sponsored by Khushro Ghandi and Bruce Lutz of Los Angeles. (May 22nd, February 1986)

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS — an initiative constitutional amendment, sponsored by Sterling Norris of Northridge. (May 19th, February 1986)

PESTICIDE DISCLOSURE — an initiative statute, sponsored by Robert Boesch of San Francisco. (May 19th, February 1986)

DEATH PENALTY — an initiative statute, sponsored by GOP Assemblyman Ross Johnson of Fullerton. (May 19th, February 1986)

TAXATION: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND DISTRICTS — an initiative statute, sponsored by Howard Jarvis of Los

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ROSTRUM

Private schools

On behalf of the twelve Catholic school systems of California, I wish to respond to certain allegations contained in Aleta Watson's article, "Alternative education" (April 1986). Remarks concerning school standards and parental motivation may have left readers with inaccurate impressions regarding parochial schools.

Concerning standards and accreditation, statements by Janet McCormick, the former State Department of Education liaison person for private schools, could give the impression that private elementary and secondary schools lack standards because they are not governmentally controlled. Without governmental mandates, the twelve Catholic diocesan school systems have voluntarily adopted standards, criteria and policies for the hiring and retention of instructional personnel for curriculum, and for evaluation. While the state does not mandate standardized testing, such testing is routine in California Catholic schools.

Both Catholic and public high schools are accredited by the independent Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). To also assure quality programming at the elementary level, in the 1970s a system of parochial school certification by the Western Catholic Educational Association (WCEA) was begun. In addition, Catholic elementary schools in most dioceses hold WASC accreditation and regularly undergo outside independent review by WASC accrediting teams. Over 400 California Catholic elementary schools hold WASC accreditation; only 65 public elementary schools hold accreditation. State law does not mandate accreditation for either public or private schools.

The author also suggests that "white flight" may be a factor explaining increasing private-school enrollment. It should be pointed out that California's Catholic schools enroll a higher percentage of minority children (49 percent) than do the public schools (47 percent).

Lest one believe that our schools are elitist, a recent study by the National Catholic Educational Association shows that one-third of students of all Catholic high schools in the nation come from families with incomes below $20,000. California's profile matches that statistic.

Donald Erickson's comment that Catholics choose parochial schools for the catechism needs clarification. Doubtlessly the fact that moral values are overtly espoused, discussed and promoted does motivate parents to send their children to our schools. Religious instruction in this post-Vatican II era, however, is a far cry from the days of rotely-memorized catechism.

Lastly, many parents choose parochial schools because they appreciate the high academic standards and student performance expectations maintained by our faculties.

Half of the state's private school student population is enrolled in Catholic schools. It seems that some public education officials prefer to take pot shots at cost-effective Catholic schooling rather than acknowledge the contribution of such schools to the state.

JOSEPH P. McELLIGOTT, Ed.D.
Director, Division of Education
California Catholic Conference

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ROLL CALL

ASSEMBLY

PORNOGRAPHY

SB 139 (Deddeh) Changes one of the legal definitions of obscene movies, magazines and acts from "utterly without redeeming social importance for minors" to lacking in "significant literary, artistic, political, educational or scientific value." Supporters say the new test will make it easier to prosecute pornographers. Opponents claim the measure would allow pornographers to legally produce obscene matter by presenting the material in educational "how-to" texts. Passed March 20th, 63-3.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Areias, Bane, Bronzan, Willie Brown, Calderon, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Connelly, Costa, Davis, Duffy, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Hannigan, Hauser, Hayden, Hughes, Killea, Klehs, McAlister, Molina, Moore, O'Connell, Papan, Peace, Roos, Tanner, Tucker, Vicencia, Norman Waters

REPUBLICANS FOR: Allen, Bader, Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Ferguson, Frazee, Grisham, Herger, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, LaFollette, Lancaster, Leonard, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Sebastiani, Statham, Stirling, Wright, Wyman

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Agnos, Campbell, Floyd

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: None

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING: Bates, Cortese, Harris, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Margolin, Robinson, Sher, Vasconcellos, Maxine Waters

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING: Filante, Frizzelle

HORSERACING

SB 1005 (Rosenthal) Allows associations licensed to conduct a racing meeting to operate a satellite wagering facility except during the part of the day during which it is conducting a racing meeting. Passed March 13th, 54-17. Signed by the governor.

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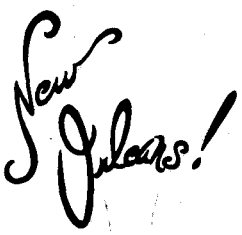

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REPUBLICANS FOR: Baker, Felando, Frizzelle, Grisham, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, LaFollette, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Sebastiani, Statham, Wright

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Isenberg, Katz, McAlister, Sher

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Allen, Bader, Dennis Brown, Filante, Frazee, Herger, Lancaster, Leonard, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Stirling, Wyman

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING: Elder, Floyd, Hayden, O'Connell, Robinson, Tanner

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING: Bradley, Ferguson

STATE TAXES — CARRYOVER OPERATING LOSS

SB 55 (Mello) Would allow small farmers to carry a maximum of $50,000 of annual net operating losses forward on their tax returns for up to 15 years. It would apply to losses in the 1985-1992 tax years. Governor Deukmejian previously vetoed two similar measures, but last fall included the concept in his "Rural Renaissance" package designed to help economically depressed farm areas. Passed March 20th, 72-1. Signed by the governor.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Agnos, Areias, Bronzan, Willie Brown, Calderon, Campbell, Chacon, Clute, Condit, Costa, Davis, Duffy, Eaves, Elder, Farr, Floyd, Hannigan, Harris, Hauser, Hayden, Hughes, Isenberg, Johnston, Katz, Killea, Klehs, Margolin, McAlister, Molina, Moore, O'Connell, Papan, Peace, Roos, Sher, Tanner, Tucker, Vasconcellos, Vicencia, Maxine Waters, Norman Waters

REPUBLICANS FOR: Allen, Bader, Baker, Bradley, Dennis Brown, Felando, Ferguson, Frazee, Grisham, Herger, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Konnyu, LaFollette, Lancaster, Leonard, Lewis, McClintock, Mojonnier, Mountjoy, Naylor, Nolan, Rogers, Seastrand, Sebastiani, Statham, Stirling, Wright, Wyman

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: Connelly

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: None

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING: Bane, Bates, Cortese, Robinson

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING: Filante, Frizzelle

SENATE

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE INSTITUTES

AB 999 (Duffy) Establishes a four-year demonstration project for three Alzheimer's disease institutes to be administered by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. Passed March 6th, 30-0. Signed by the governor.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Alquist, Ayala, Boatwright, Dills, Foran, Bill Greene, Hart, Keene, Lockyer, Marks, McCorquodale, Mello, Petris, Presley, Robbins, Roberti, Stiern, Torres, Vuich, Watson

REPUBLICANS FOR: Bergeson, Craven, Davis, Doolittle, Maddy, Morgan, Nielsen, Royce, Russell, Seymour

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: None

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: None

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING: Carpenter, Deddeh, Garamendi, Leroy Greene, Montoya, Rosenthal

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING: Beverly, Campbell, Ellis, Richardson

MEDI-CAL

AB 554 (Papan) Would allow families with dependent children and aged, blind or disabled persons to remain eligible for Medi-Cal benefits if their disposable incomes exceed federal levels recently lowered to $600 a month. Passed March 20th, 27-4.

DEMOCRATS FOR: Alquist, Ayala, Boatwright, Deddeh, Dills, Foran, Leroy Greene, Hart, Keene, Lockyer, Marks, McCorquodale, Mello, Presley, Robbins, Roberti, Torres, Vuich, Watson

REPUBLICANS FOR: Bergeson, Beverly, Campbell, Craven, Davis, Morgan, Nielsen, Seymour

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: None

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: Doolittle, Richardson, Royce, Russell

DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING: Carpenter, Garamendi, Bill Greene, Montoya, Petris, Rosenthal, Stiern

REPUBLICANS NOT VOTING: Ellis, Maddy

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Campaign 86

By A.G. BLOCK

THE DEMOCRATS' MORALITY PLAY

What do Tom Bradley, Gary Hart, John Garamendi, March Fong Eu and Gray Davis have in common? Each is a liberal Democrat with something to lose this election year and each has abandoned Rose Bird. Every last one, of course, denies crass politics had anything to do with it, finding instead some bit of questionable logic to justify his or her position. But there is the unmistakable look of people lowering lifeboats from the S.S. Rose Bird, as though nobody wants to be left on board when she runs aground.

Gubernatorial candidate Bradley, after months of waffling, finally said he wouldn't support or oppose Bird but remain neutral. Bradley took the "tough way out," he said, after

reviewing her record on the Court and deciding "as a matter of principle" that partisan candidates ought not to get involved in her campaign. He did not explain why he had to review her record before making a decision based on principle or where that principle might have been months ago, before Bird's performance became an issue in just about every election.

Bradley partially justified his neutrality by recalling how politically-manipulated courts in Nazi Germany became instruments for eliminating political and racial enemies. But Bradley conveniently missed one main reason the Nazis so successfully politicized the courts: Back in the 1930s non-Nazi German leaders didn't come to the defense of the judicial system itself. For a variety of reasons, including fear, they remained neutral, allowing Nazi demagogues to undermine judicial independence and destroy the courts' integrity among the German people.

The tardiness by Bradley and others — each of whom had one eye firmly fastened to opinion polls — has allowed Bird's opponents to dictate the issues over which the Court battle will be fought — most notably, the death penalty. By declaring himself neutral at this point, Bradley appears to Bird supporters like he's throwing her to the wolves. In addition, his position will hardly be enough to pacify hard-core Bird-baiters, including his own opponent for governor.

Garamendi and Davis, both candidates for the Democratic nomination for state controller, found perhaps the cheapest out: They declared neutrality because the controller sometimes is a party to lawsuits that come before the Court. So are we all. We wonder if they will extend that logic to refusing campaign contributions? If a justice can be swayed because a litigant may have opposed the justice, can an assemblyman or senator vote without prejudice on a bill that benefits someone who contributed money to his own or to an opponent's campaign?

Secretary of State March Fong Eu called for Bird to resign rather than face the voters. Apparently opinion polls are enough for Eu; no need to wait for the voters' decision in November. She says Bird has become a "lightning rod" for the public's eroding confidence in the Court. Thus, if we just move away from the rod, the lightning will go away. That line of reasoning puts Eu in the lifeboat and makes one wonder where March was when they outfitted the ship.

And then there is the most damaging defection of all — that of state Senator Gary Hart of Santa Barbara. Hart, a thoughtful lawmaker who opposes the death penalty, represents a district where Republican registration is growing and where early polls show Rose Bird in serious trouble. Hart announced that he would vote against Bird because her years on the Court have been marked by "increasing acrimony and turbulence," thus damaging her effectiveness. But is the "acrimony and turbulence" caused by Bird, or by her opponents? What Hart seems not to like is unpleasantness. And since it's unpleasant to have Bird around, he's decided she should go.

While these Democrats were wringing their hands and trying to put the Rose Bird issue behind them, Republican state Senator H.L. Richardson, a candidate for lieutenant governor, had another little surprise in store. Richardson's Law and Order Campaign Committee, a leading Bird opponent, put out a press release saying that Bird was finished, would withdraw, and her name would not appear on the November ballot. The committee's attention, he announced, would turn toward Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso.

Was that the sound of a second shoe dropping?

POLANCO "WINS" IN EAST LA

East Los Angeles has produced bizarre elections in the past, and the race to succeed Richard Alatorre in the 55th Assembly District continues the tradition. Alatorre left the Assembly in December after being elected to the Los Angeles City Council, and a special election was held April 8th to fill his slot. The two main candidates were both Democrats: Richard Polanco, Alatorre's former aide; and Mike Hernandez, a bail bondsman and insurance agent. Polanco had strong backing from Alatorre, state Senator Art Torres and Mayor Tom Bradley. In addition, his campaign was handled by Richie Ross, political warlord for Assembly Speaker Willie Brown. Hernandez had the support of Assemblywoman Gloria Molina and Congressman Ed Roybal. To win the election outright, a candidate had to get 50 percent, plus one vote. Otherwise, there would be a run-off election in June.

Polanco narrowly won (39 percent to 37 percent) over Hernandez but did not get enough votes to prevent the run-off. This sets up what could prove a confusing June 3rd primary for the district. On one ballot, Polanco will face Republican Loren Lutz and two minor party candidates in a run-off general election to see who fills the remainder of Alatorre's term. On that one, Polanco's a sure winner. On another ballot, Polanco will duel once again with Hernandez and others for the Democratic nomination for November's election. On this one, things are not so sure.

Some expected Hernandez to roll over if he lost the special election, but his surprisingly close finish (he won at the polls, but lost due to a large number of absentee ballots favoring Polanco) reversed those plans. In addition, the campaign took on personal overtones after Polanco, through Ross, put out a mailer that accused Hernandez of making money by bailing out of jail child molesters and rapists. (Some speculate that the mailer created a voter backlash on behalf of Hernandez and may jeopardize Ross' position with the Polanco campaign.) This confusing and lively turn of events could result in Polanco winning one election and losing another on June 3rd. — A.G. Block

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Perspective from WASHINGTON

By Leo Rennert

Divided we stand

President Reagan's full-court press for military aid to the anti-leftist Nicaraguan rebels sparked sharp and bitter divisions in California's congressional ranks. The president's homestate delegation split along party lines during roll calls on his request for $100 million for the rebels, known as Contras, who are fighting to overthrow the Sandinista regime in Managua. Polarization along party lines is not unusual among California lawmakers. Thanks to a succession of reapportionments which have created safe districts for incumbents, California Republicans tend to be highly conservative; Democrats quite liberal. The battle over Contra aid, however, went beyond normal partisan differences and triggered deep passions reminiscent of the debates over the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s. Each side now is utterly convinced that the other's position inevitably will lead to full-scale U.S. military involvement. Reagan's critics maintain the Contras will never be able to subdue the Sandinistas and the U.S. eventually will have to send in the Marines. The White House counters that abandoning the Contras would allow the Soviets to expand a revolutionary beachhead in the Western Hemisphere that, sooner or later, would require a far more costly U.S. military response. The middle ground in this debate has all but vanished.

UNTIL THIS YEAR, ED ZSCHAU OF LOS ALTOS was the sole House Republican from California to defect from the Reagan line. Zschau had grave doubts about the administration's proxy war in Nicaragua and counseled greater reliance on diplomatic efforts. But Zschau, who's running for the Senate, switched position and lined up with the White House this time. He strenuously denied that his turnabout was prompted by a political calculation that he needed to show hawkish stripes to become a serious contender in a GOP primary contest dominated by hard-liners. Zschau said the Sandinistas simply had become too intransigent and impervious to diplomatic overtures. The only way to bring them to the negotiating table was by applying military pressure, he argued. Changing strategic circumstances in Central America — not new political imperatives in California — accounted for his leap across the great Contra-aid divide, Zschau insisted. Last year, he noted, Congress authorized only humanitarian aid, hoping to give diplomacy a chance. Instead, he said, the Sandinistas brought in Soviet helicopter gunships to decimate the Contras and stepped up repressive measures against the Catholic Church. "The lesson is that negotiations only succeed if we have the resolve to be strong," he concluded. Zschau said he cast his vote on the merits, not politics, and noted that mail from his district ran strongly against him.

Hardly anyone else in the delegation, on either side of the aisle, bought his explanation. The talk in the cloakrooms was heavy with head-shaking comments about the price Zschau had to pay to establish himself as a solid party regular in the crowded GOP Senate contest. Even on the House floor, Zschau was not spared a sharp putdown by one of his primary rivals, Bobbi Fiedler of Northridge, who hailed his conversion to Reagan's policy as one might the return of the prodigal son. Dripping with condescension toward this belated recruit to GOP orthodoxy, Fiedler rose immediately after Zschau completed his floor statement and showered him with faint praise for finally seeing the light. "I would just simply like to tell the gentleman how pleased I am that you have decided to vote with us on this particular issue," she began. Then, pressing her point, she expressed the hope that others who also "have taken a different position in the past like you" would see the error of their ways. Turning to Zschau, she voiced confidence that "your switched vote" would be permanent, not temporary. In the art of kneeing or elbowing an opponent, Fiedler showed she has few peers.

While the Contra-aid battle produced a California primary sideshow in the House, the state's two senators squared off on the other side of Capitol Hill. Democrat Alan Cranston, waiting for the June primary to discover the identity of his GOP opponent, threw himself fully into the battle against the president. Republican Pete Wilson battled with equal ardor on Reagan's side. In the voting, each canceled out the other.

For Cranston, who rarely rises to emotional heights, this was a no-holds-barred issue. He came to the Senate 18 years ago as a sharp critic of the Vietnam War and he sees distinct parallels in Reagan's evolving policy toward Nicaragua. Cranston denounced the U.S.-backed Contras as a "rag-tag band of mercenaries" who engage in terrorism against their own countrymen. Military aid, he argued, will not lead to military victory, but to endless bloodshed. "The way things are going, U.S. money will be followed by more U.S. money, then by U.S. advisors, then by U.S. troops," he warned. "Everybody says we do not want that to happen. But that is what will happen if we follow the administration's present course." Cranston offered an amendment that would have required Reagan to try diplomatic negotiations with the Sandinistas before pursuing a military course. The president, who wants Managua to open direct power-sharing talks with the Contras, sent a letter to the Senate warning that Cranston's proposal would weaken the rebels and play into the hands of the Nicaraguan government. The Senate rejected Cranston's amendment, 66 to 34.

WILSON DENOUNCED PROPOSALS TO DEFER military aid pending new diplomatic initiatives as "just naive." Like Cranston, Wilson hardly qualifies as an orator. But in this instance, he unleashed his own brand of potent rhetoric. "People will die as a result of these naive, good intentions," he declared. "Contras will continue to be slaughtered needlessly by Soviet gunships. The Sandinistas will manipulate what we term 'negotiations' and drag them out for as long as we are fatuous enough to let them do so. They will wait for a succession of new Congresses, anticipating some perhaps even more naive than this one."

Looking beyond the current debate, Wilson pointed to the next major showdown — at the ballot box this November. With both houses narrowly divided, a swing of a few seats could open the way for major policy changes. California's Senate contest will be a key battleground. Voters will get a clear choice on this issue. There still may be doubts about the GOP winner, but not about his or her support of Contra aid. Zschau has seen to that.

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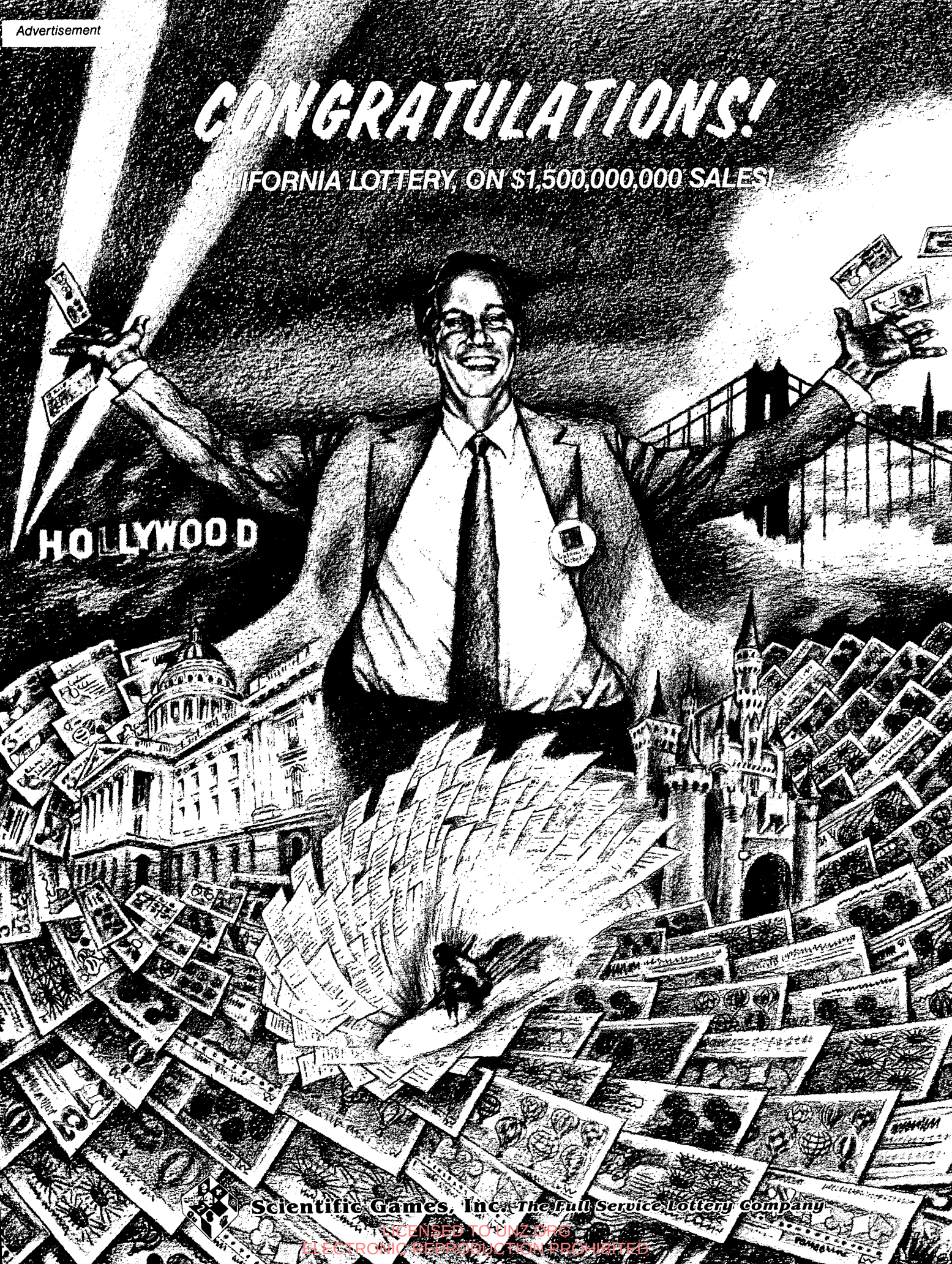

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